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A
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OF LEARNING
THE SPANISH LANGUAGE,
AFTER THE SYSTEM
OF
F. AHN,
DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY AND PROFESSOR AT THE COLLEGE
OF NEUSS.
FIRST COURSE.

BY
F. F. MORITZ FOERSTER,
PROFESSOR OF LANGUAGES.

FOURTEENTH EDITION.



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P R E F A C E.

THE marked success which has attended Dr. Ahn's celebrated Method in teaching the French, German, Italian, Latin, and Greek Languages, (several hundred testimonials of which may be seen at the Publishers'), has induced the Editor to adapt the Spanish Course to the use of English students, being fully convinced that it is the only system by which any language, either dead or modern, may be acquired with ease and facility.

The introduction of railroads into Spain, and the increased commercial intercourse with the Spanish Colonies of the West Indies, lead the Editor to think that a cheap and practical work on the Spanish Lan-

guage is much required ; and should he have succeeded in making the path easy for any single student in that noble and expressive language, his purpose will have been gained.

London March. 1858.

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NEW METHOD

OF LEARNING THE

SPANISH LANGUAGE.

ORTHOGRAPHY AND PRONUNCIATION.

1. THE ALPHABET.

THE Spanish Alphabet is composed of the following twenty-seven letters :

A, B, C, Ch, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, L, Ll, M, Ñ, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, X, Y, Z.

REM.—(1.) All these letters are of the feminine gender in the Spanish language.—(2.) Ch, Ll, and Ñ are considered simple letters.—(3.) A, E, I, O, U, Y, are vowels ; the remaining letters are consonants.—(4.) The Spanish language has, properly speaking, no diphthongs, but in all combinations of vowels each letter has its proper sound.

2. THE PRONUNCIATION OF THE LETTERS.

A has but one sound in Spanish, and is pronounced like the *a* in the English word *father*.

E has two sounds : 1. at the end of words, and when followed by *n* or *m*, it has a close sound : 2. when preceded by *u* or followed by *r*, it has an open sound.

I is always pronounced like the English *e* in *even*; when followed by another vowel, it is pronounced very short.

O is pronounced like the English *o* in *note*.

U is generally sounded as the English *oo* in the word *boot*; but it loses its sound when preceded by *g* or *q* and followed by *e* or *i*, except when it is marked with a diæresis (..) called *crema*, where it retains its proper sound.

Y serves as vowel and as consonant; as a vowel it has the sound of the English *e* in *me*; when followed by another vowel, it serves as consonant, and is pronounced like the English *y* in *year*.

B is pronounced almost as softly as the English *v*, whenever it stands in the middle of a word between two vowels; otherwise it sounds as the English *b*.

C is sounded as the English *K* when followed by a consonant or by one of the vowels, *a*, *o*, *u*. Before *e* and *i* it is pronounced as the English *th* in *thick*.

Ch is always sounded as the English *ch* in *church*.

D is pronounced as the English *d*; when standing between two vowels or at the end of a word, it is very soft.

F is sounded as the English *f*.

G, when followed by one of the vowels *a*, *o*, *u*, or a consonant, is pronounced as the English *g* in *gift*; when followed by *n*, as in the word *digno*, the *g* and the *n* are each pronounced separately. Before *e* and *i* it is strongly aspirated, and has a peculiar guttural sound.

H is not sounded.

J is always a consonant, and *h* is a strongly guttural sound.

L is sounded as the English *l*.

Ll has a peculiar sound, resembling the combined sound of *l* and *y*.

N is sounded as an English *n*.

Ñ, ñ, sounds nearly like *n* followed by *y*, as pronounced in the English word *vineyard*.

P is pronounced as an English *p*.

Q is always followed by *u*, and sounded like an English *k*.

R is pronounced sharply when standing at the beginning of a word or in the middle of a compound word; its sound is less sharp when it is preceded by another consonant.

S always has the sound of *ss*.

V is sounded as the English *v*.

X has, according to the present orthography, only one sound, that of the English *x*. In those words where it formerly had the guttural sound of the Spanish *g* or *j*, it is now replaced by those letters.

Z is pronounced as the English *th*.

THE ACCENT.

There is but one accent in the Spanish language, called *acento agudo*, and placed over the vowels *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u*. It serves to lengthen the syllable and to lay the stress upon it.

Monosyllables are not accentuated, except where two words have the same form, but different meanings, e. g. *mí*, *me*; and *mi*, *my*. Words of two and more syllables have the accent generally on the last syllable when ending in a consonant, and on the last but one syllable when ending in a vowel, and then they are not marked with the sign of the accent. If, however, the

stress is to be laid on any other syllable, the *acento agudo* is placed over the latter.

MARKS OF PUNCTUATION.

They are the same in Spanish as in English, and used in the same manner, except that the mark of exclamation and that of interrogation are put twice, an inverted one at the beginning of the sentence, and another one at the end of it, so :

! ! and ¿ ?

PART I.

1.

Padre, *father*.Hermano, *brother*.Madre, *mother*.Hermana, *sister*.El (*masc.*), la (*fem.*), *the*.

El padre, la madre. El hermano, la hermana.

2.

El tío, *the uncle*.Bueno (*m.*), buena (*f.*), *good*La tía, *the aunt*.Chico, *a, small, little*.El libro, *the book*.Hermoso, *a, beautiful*.La casa, *the house*.Aplicado, *a, diligent*.Es, *is*.Viejo, *a, old*.

El padre es bueno. La madre es buena. El hermano es aplicado. La hermana es hermosa. El tío es viejo. La casa es chica. El libro es bueno. La tía es buena.

REM.—Adjectives agree with the noun in gender.

3.

The father is old. The aunt is beautiful. The sister is diligent. The brother is good. The book is small. The house is beautiful. The uncle is good.

4.

Del padre, *of the father*.La flor, *the flower*.De la madre, *of the mother*.Blanco, *a, white*.El jardín, *the garden*.Alto, *a, high*.El árbol, *the tree*.Rico, *a, rich*.El caballo, *the horse*.Virtuoso, *a, virtuous*.

El hermano del padre es bueno. La hermana de la

madre es virtuosa. El tío de la hermana es rico. El caballo del tío es blanco. El árbol del jardín es alto. La flor de la hermana es hermosa. La casa del hermano es chica.

5.

The horse of the uncle is good. The flower of the garden is white. The sister of the brother is diligent. The brother of the uncle is rich. The aunt of the sister is beautiful. The house of the father is high. The brother of the father is virtuous.

6.

El hijo, <i>the son.</i>	Perdido, <i>lost.</i>
La hija, <i>the daughter.</i>	Recibido, <i>received.</i>
El discípulo, <i>the pupil.</i>	Leído, <i>read.</i>
El maestro, <i>the professor.</i>	Un, una, <i>a.</i>
Ha, <i>has.</i>	Nuevo, a, <i>new.</i>
Comprado, <i>bought.</i>	Negro, a, <i>black.</i>
Vendido, <i>sold.</i>	Y, <i>and.</i>

REM.—Past participles remain unchanged when used with the verb *haber*, to have.

El discípulo ha leído el libro del maestro. El hermano ha recibido un caballo y la hermana ha recibido una flor. El tío ha comprado un jardín. El padre ha vendido una casa. La casa del tío es nueva. El caballo del padre es negro. El hijo del tío ha recibido un libro y la hija del maestro ha recibido una flor. El maestro ha comprado un libro.

7.

The book of the pupil is good. The house of the father is new. The father has bought the horse of the uncle. The mother has read the book of the aunt. The uncle has sold a horse. The son has lost a book. The aunt has bought a house. The daughter of the mother is virtuous. The sister of the pupil is diligent.

8.

Al padre, <i>to the father.</i>	Bonito, <i>a, pretty.</i>
Á la madre, <i>to the mother.</i>	Dado, <i>given.</i>
La carta, <i>the letter.</i>	Enviado, <i>sent.</i>
El regalo, <i>the present.</i>	Escrito, <i>written.</i>
El duro, <i>the dollar.</i>	Prometido, <i>promised.</i>
El amigo, <i>the friend.</i>	Tambien, <i>also.</i>
La amiga, <i>the female friend.</i>	

El amigo ha enviado un regalo á la amiga. El padre ha escrito una carta al tio y el amigo tambien ha escrito una carta al tio. La tia ha dado un duro al hijo. El maestro ha prometido un libro al discípulo. La madre ha dado una flor á la hija. La hermana del tio es bonita. El hijo ha leído el libro del padre. La hija ha perdido la carta de la madre.

9.

The pupil has lost the book of the professor. The uncle has given a horse to the father. The mother has promised a present to the daughter. The aunt has sent a dollar to the uncle. The friend (*m.*) has written a letter to the friend (*f.*). The brother of the friend (*m.*) is virtuous. The book of the son is new. The brother has given a book to the sister.

10.

de, of; á, to.

Visto, <i>seen.</i>	La pera, <i>the pear.</i>
Hallado, <i>found.</i>	La manzana, <i>the apple.</i>
Conocido, <i>known.</i>	El higo, <i>the fig.</i>
El perro, <i>the dog.</i>	Mi, <i>my.</i>
El sombrero, <i>the hat</i>	Tu, <i>thy.</i>
La pluma, <i>the pen.</i>	Su, <i>his, her</i>

REM.—(1.) *mi, tu, su,* are used with nouns masc. and fem. (2., The preposition *á* serves likewise as mark of the accusative if the object is a person; instead of *á el* is said *al*, as instead of *de el*, *del*.

El padre ha visto el perro de mi amigo. La tia ha dado una pera á su hijo. El maestro ha prometido un libro á su discipulo. Mi amigo ha hallado el sombrero de su amiga. El amigo de tu hermano ha visto á mi tio. Mi padre ha conocido á tu maestro. El hijo ha recibido una manzana y un higo. El tio de la hija ha dado una pluma al hermano. El perro de mi tia es viejo.

11.

Thy sister has given a flower to her friend (*f.*). My brother has given a dog to his friend (*m.*). My uncle has written a letter to thy aunt. The pupil has found his professor. The father has seen his daughter. My mother has known thy aunt. The mother has given an apple, a pear, and a fig to her daughter. The son has sent a present to his sister. The friend (*f.*) is pretty and virtuous.

12.

El vecino, la vecina, <i>the neighbour.</i>	Español, a, <i>Spanish.</i>
El jardinero, <i>the gardener.</i>	Frances, a, <i>French.</i>
El primo, la prima, <i>the cousin.</i>	Ingles, a, <i>English.</i>
El criado, la criada, <i>the servant.</i>	Aleman, a, <i>German.</i>
Nuestro, a, <i>our.</i>	Tomado, <i>taken.</i>
Vuestro, a, <i>your.</i>	Comido, <i>eaten.</i>
Su, <i>their.</i>	

El vecino de mi amigo es ingles. La criada de tu tia es francesa. El maestro de su hijo es aleman. La amiga de mi hermana es española. El primo ha enviado una carta á la prima. Vuestra tia ha dado un duro á un vecino. Nuestro hermano ha tomado la pluma de su tio. El hijo ha comido una pera y un higo tambien. Mi hermana ha hallado á su amiga. Mi padre ha visto á vuestro criado. El caballo es negro y viejo.

13.

My neighbour (*f.*) is (*a*) French (*lady*). The friend of my brother is (*a*) German. The professor of his son is (*a*) Spaniard. The sister of our cousin (*f.*) is beautiful and diligent. Thy friend is (*an*) English (*lady*). Your father has given a dollar to your servant. The cousin (*m.*) of our friend has eaten an apple. Our uncle has seen your cousin (*m.*) and your sister. The gardener has sold a flower to my sister.

34.

Los padres, *the fathers*.
 Las madres, *the mothers*.
 El gato, *the cat*.
 El niño, *the child*.
 El hombre, *the man*.
 La muger, *the woman*.
 La ventana, *the window*.
 La puerta, *the door*.

La rosa, *the rose*.
 Maduro, *a, ripe*.
 Amarillo, *a, yellow*.
 Holandes, *a, Dutch*.
 Siempre, *always*.
 No, *not*.
 Han, (*they*) *have*.
 Son, (*they*) *are*.

REM.—(1.) The plural is formed by adding an *s* to all those words that end in an unaccentuated vowel, and by adding the syllable *es* to those that end in an accented vowel, in a consonant or in *y*.—(2.) *unos, unas*, the plural of *un, una*, is used in the sense of *a few*; the word *some* is generally not translated in Spanish.

Los padres son buenos, las madres son buenas. Mis vecinos han perdido á sus niños. Los discipulos no son siempre aplicados. Los jardineros han vendido sus flores. Mi hermana ha visto á unas amigas. Vuestros primos han comido los higos de sus hermanos. Los árboles son altos. Las ventanas son amarillas. Los gatos y los perros de mis tios son negros. Los holandeses son ricos. Los hombres son virtuosos y las mugeres son hermosas.

15.

My friends are Frenchmen, and the friends (*f.*) of my sisters are English. Your neighbours (*f.*) have seen

the children of our aunt. Our sisters have given a few apples to the sons of our uncle. Our professor has bought some books. The gardeners have lost their cats and dogs. Your cousins (*m.*) are not always virtuous. The Dutch have given a few dollars to the French. The doors are small, and the windows are also small. The roses are flowers. The men have found the women.

16.

TABLE, SHOWING THE DECLENSION OF THE ARTICLE.

Singular.

masc.	fem.	neutr.
el, <i>the</i> ,	la,	lo.
del, <i>of the</i> ,	de la,	de lo.
al, <i>to the</i> ,	á la,	á lo.
el, al, <i>the</i> ,	la, á la,	lo.

Plural.

masc.	fem.	neutr.
los, <i>the</i> ,	las.	—
de los, <i>of the</i> ,	de las.	—
á los, <i>to the</i> ,	á las.	—
los, á los, <i>the</i> ,	las, á las.	—

REM.—(1.) The article *lo* is only used before adjectives made substantives, e.g. *lo bueno*, *the good*, i.e. that which is good.—(2.) Feminine nouns beginning with an accentuated *a* take in the singular the article *el* instead of *la*, e.g. *el agua*, the water. In the same manner is said *un alma* instead of *una alma*, a soul.

17.

El rey, <i>the king</i> .	Mucho, <i>a, much</i> , plural <i>many</i> .
La reina, <i>the queen</i> .	Feliz, <i>happy</i> .
La ciudad, <i>the town</i> .	Frio, <i>a, cold</i> .
El reloj, <i>the watch</i> .	Cálido, <i>a, warm</i> .
El juez, <i>the judge</i> .	Pedro, <i>Peter</i> .
La ley, <i>the law</i> .	Juan, <i>John</i> .
Justo, <i>a, just</i> .	en, <i>in</i> .

Para, *for*.

REM.—(1.) In forming the plural, the words ending in *j* and *s*

change the former into *g* and the latter into *c*.—(2.) Words of more than one syllable, and ending in *s* and *x*, remain unaltered in the plural, if their last syllable is unaccentuated.—(3.) A few words ending in *é* and *á* add in the plural only an *s*, against the general rule, e.g. *los sofás*, the sofas, *los piés*, the feet.

El agua es fria. Nuevos reyes, nuevas leyes. Los jueces son justos. Mis vecinos son felices. El tio de tu amigo ha visto á muchos franceses en la ciudad. Las reinas no son siempre hermosas. Nuestros vecinos han comprado unos relojes y unos sofás en la ciudad. El padre ha comprado un libro para sus niños. Los jardineros han vendido muchas flores. Pedro ha hallado á Juan en el jardin. Juan ha perdido una pluma de Pedro.

18.

The king has given a few laws for the judges. The kings are not always happy. The neighbour of our friends has lost his children in the town. His uncle has bought many watches. The horses of the English are good. The gardener has given many flowers to thy sisters. The judges of our king are just. John has seen Peter in the town.

19.

Yo tengo,	<i>I have,</i>
tú tienes,	<i>thou hast,</i>
él, ella, tiene,	<i>he has, she has,</i>
nosotros tenemos,	<i>we have,</i>
vosotros teneis,	<i>you have,</i>
ellos, ellas tienen,	<i>they have.</i>

REM.—(1.) The verb *I have*, &c. when it means *I am in possession of*, is rendered in Spanish by *yo tengo*, &c.—(2.) The personal pronouns *yo*, *tú*, &c. may be missed in Spanish.

El abuelo, <i>the grandfather.</i>	El oro, <i>the gold.</i>
La abuela, <i>the grandmother.</i>	La plata, <i>the silver</i>
El cuarto, <i>the room.</i>	Feo, <i>a, ugly.</i>
La mesa, <i>the table.</i>	Rotundo, <i>a, round.</i>
La cuchara. <i>the spoon.</i>	Hay, <i>there is, there are.</i>

Yo tengo un reloj de oro y una cuchara de plata. 13

madre tiene una hermosa mesa. Hay una mesa rotunda en el cuarto de mi tia. ¿Tienes tambien una mesa? Las ventanas amarillas del cuarto de vuestro abuelo son chicas. Hay muchos maestros franceses en la ciudad. Nuestros hermanos han vendido unos feos perros. Teneis una buena pluma y vuestros amigos tienen un hermoso caballo blanco. Tus primos son ricos; tienen muchos duros. ¿Vuestro padre tiene un jardin y una casa? Tenemos buenos padres y buenas madres.

REM.—An adjective may either precede or follow the substantive to which it belongs, but adjectives denoting colour, shape, dignity, or character, and those derived from the names of nations, countries, and cities, are generally placed after their substantives.

20.

Thou hast a good aunt and virtuous sisters. My brother has a black dog. Your cousins have a white horse and a yellow house. My German professor has bought many English books in the town. The laws of the new king are good. My friend has a silver watch, and my aunts have golden spoons. She has a few ripe apples, and he has a tree in his garden. Their grandmother has a round table in a yellow room. Hast thou a good pen? There are many Spaniards in the town.

21.

asi—como—,	} <i>as—, as—.</i>
tan—como—,	

Ménos, *less.*

Mas, *more.*

Muy, *very.*

Muy mas, *much more.*

Que, *than.*

El hierro, *iron.*

El plomo, *lead.*

Duro, *a, hard*

Caro, *a, dear.*

Útil, *useful.*

El nuestro, la nuestra, *ours.*

El vuestro, la vuestra, *yours.*

Cortés, *polite.*

Descortés, *uncivil.*

REM.—Adjectives either form their feminine in *a*, or they have the same form for both genders. The latter are mostly ending in *t, n, r, s, x, c, í, a.*

Mi amigo ha perdido una pluma muy buena. Tu hermana es asi hermosa como virtuosa. Nuestro caballo es tan bueno como el vuestro. El hierro es mas duro que el plomo. El oro es muy mas caro que la plata. Mi vecino es ménos rico que tu tio. Vuestra hermana es asi cortés como la nuestra. La amiga de tu tia es feliz. ¿Son útiles vuestros libros? Son mas útiles que los vuestros. Tienes un caballo muy hermoso.

22.

Iron is more useful than silver. Gold is dearer than lead. Your gold watch is more beautiful than ours. His cousin is very uncivil. The daughter of your aunt is as polite as our sister. You have a very useful book, and he has a pretty dog. Have we a golden spoon and a silver watch? The French are less rich than the Dutch. Thy grandfather is as old as ours. Our grandmother is as happy as yours. The sons of our neighbour are as diligent as your cousins. Peter is more polite than John.

23.

Yo he,	<i>I have,</i>
tú has,	<i>thou hast,</i>
él, ella ha,	<i>he, she has,</i>
nosotros hemos,	<i>we have,</i>
vosotros habeis,	<i>you have,</i>
ellos, ellas han,	<i>they have.</i>

REM.—When the verb *I have*, &c. is an auxiliary verb, and accompanied by a past participle, it is rendered in Spanish by *yo he*, &c.

El año, <i>the year.</i>	Diciembre, <i>December.</i>
El mes, <i>the month.</i>	El Sábado, <i>Saturday.</i>
El dia, <i>the day.</i>	El Domingo, <i>Sunday</i>
La semana, <i>the week.</i>	Francia, <i>France.</i>
La historia, <i>the history.</i>	Fiel, <i>faithful.</i>
El consejo, <i>the advice.</i>	Falso, <i>a, false.</i>
Enero, <i>January.</i>	Pasado, <i>a, past.</i>

O, <i>or</i> .	Ninguno, a, <i>none</i> .
Fué, <i>was</i> .	Uno, a, <i>a, one</i> .
Malo, a, <i>bad</i> .	Primero, a, <i>the first</i> .
Alguno, a, <i>any, plural, some</i> .	Tercero, a, <i>the third</i> .
	Postrero, a, <i>the last</i> .

REM.—The adjectives *malo*, &c. lose the final *o* before masculines. Instead of *grande* (great) is said *gran* before words beginning with a consonant, unless it refers to bodily greatness.

Enero es el primer mes del año y Sábado es el postrer día de la semana. Luis Felipe fué el postrer rey de Francia. He leído el tercer libro de la historia de Francia. ¿Has visto mi jardín? Tú has conocido á mi madre y él ha conocido á mi padre. No he hallado ningun hombre en el jardín. ¿Habeis recibido un gran regalo? Hemos comido algunas peras y algunas manzanas tambien. Ellos han dado un mal consejo á sus amigos. ¿Has enviado la carta á tu tío ó á tu tía? Hemos visto algunos caballos muy hermosos en la ciudad. Nuestros gatos son muy mas falsos que los vuestros. Mi amigo ha perdido un perro asi bonito como fiel. Algun hombre ha comprado la casa de mi padre. ¿Has visto á mi primo y á mi prima? Él ha enviado un gran regalo á mi hermana y ella ha escrito una carta á mi madre.

24.

Have you written a letter to your cousins? My sisters have found some white flowers in the garden. They (*f.*) have bought some silver spoons and they (*m.*) have sold some gold watches. He has lost a new hat, and she has found a dollar. Sunday is the first day of the week, and December is the last month of the year. Tuesday (*Mártes*) is the third day of the week. My brother has given a bad advice to his cousin. Have you seen my father or my mother? The dogs are more faithful than the cats. The cats are very false. There is a great house and a great tree in our garden. Have you known the uncle of my friend? No, (no.) but (*mas*) I have known his aunt.

25.

El caballero, <i>the gentleman.</i>	Pequeño, <i>a, little.</i>
El monte, <i>the mountain.</i>	Sábio, <i>a, wise.</i>
La calle, <i>the street.</i>	Fértil, <i>fertile.</i>
El campo, <i>the field.</i>	Fácil, <i>easy.</i>
El dinero, <i>money.</i>	Difícil, <i>difficult.</i>
El heroe, <i>the hero.</i>	Fuerte, <i>brave.</i>
La lengua, <i>the language.</i>	Aspero, <i>rough.</i>
El general, <i>the general.</i>	Célebre, <i>renowned.</i>
El palacio, <i>the palace.</i>	Magnífico, <i>magnificent.</i>
Elegante, <i>elegant.</i>	Benéfico, <i>beneficent.</i>

Amable, *amiable.*

Este, *a, pl. estos, as, this, these.* Ese, *a, pl. esos, as, that, those.*

REM.—The absolute superlative *very fine, most fine, &c.*, may be expressed in Spanish either by means of the adverbs, *muy* and *harto*, placed before the adjectives, or by means of certain final syllables.—(1.) Adjectives ending in a vowel mostly change this vowel into *ísimo* (*alto, altísimo*).—(2.) Those adjectives that have an *i* before the final *o*, drop the *i*; except *frio, cold*, and *pío, pious*; these two retain the radical *i*.—(3.) If an adjective is ending in a consonant, the syllables *ísimo* are joined immediately to that consonant.—(4.) Adjectives ending in *ble*, change this syllable into *bilísimo*. (5.) Those ending in *z, go, or co*, change the *z* into *c*, the *g* into *gu*, and the *c* into *qu*, and take the ending *ísimo*. (6.) Adjectives ending in *il*, mostly take the ending *imo*. (7.) And those ending in *fico*, change these syllables into *ficentísimo*. (8.) Most adjectives ending in *re* and *ro*, change this syllable into *érrimo*. (9.) Lastly, some adjectives change their radical vowel in forming the superlative.

La lengua Española es *facílisma*. Hercules fué un heroe *fortísimo*. Job fué un hombre *riquísimo* (*rico*). Ella ha dado un *bonísimo* (*bueno*) consejo á su amiga. Este caballero es un general *celebérrimo*. El rey tiene un palacio *magnificentísimo*. Mis vecinos han comprado una casa *muy pequeña*. Mis amigos tienen un perro *fidélísimo* (*fiel*). Hay muchas ciudades *hermosísimas* en Francia. Esta agua es *friísima*. Tu prima es *amabilísima*. He recibido *muchísimo* dinero. Los Alpes son *altísimos*. Los holandeses son *riquísimos*. Mi vecino es hombre *felicísimo*. Hemos visto unos

campos muy fértiles. Tienes á una hermana hermosísima y cortesísima. Este caballero es muy elegante. Esos montes son aspérrimos. Mi madre ha comprado un jardín hermosísimo. Sócrates fué muy sábio.

26.

There is in the room a very great table and a most beautiful sofa. Paris is a most beautiful town. France is a most fertile country (*el país*). We have very many trees in our garden. The king is very beneficent and the queen is very pious. My servant is very faithful. These Englishmen are very rich. Those Frenchmen are very polite. The German language is very difficult. The houses in that street are very high. Napoleon was a very renowned general. The windows of that palace are very small. He has given very bad advice to my brother. The books of your father are very good. The cats are very false. The king has sent a most magnificent present to the queen. Your aunt is very beneficent.

27.

Yo hube, *I had*.

Tú hubiste, *thou hadst*.

Él, ella hubo, *he, she had*.

Nosotros hubimos, *we had*.

Vosotros hubisteis, *you had*.

Ellos, ellas, hubieron, *they had*.

El cuchillo, *the knife*.

El tenedor, *the fork*.

La acción, *the action, deed*.

El príncipe, *the prince*.

El mundo, *the world*.

El plan, *the plan*.

Desgraciado, a, *unfortunate*.

Todo, a, *all*.

Ingrato, a, *ungrateful*.

El león, *the lion*.

El animal, *the animal*.

Noble, *noble*.

Hecho, *made, done*.

Hernando, *Ferdinand*.

Enrique, *Henry*.

Cárlas, *Charles*.

REM.—The relative superlative, *the most fine, the finest, &c.*, is expressed in Spanish either by placing the definite article before

the absolute superlative ending in *imo* (*cfr.* n. 25), or by placing the definite article before the comparative (*el mas—*). *The least* is rendered in Spanish by *el, la, or lo ménos*.

Hernando es el hermosísimo de estos hermanos. Napoleón fué el grandísimo principe del mundo. Mi primo es el mas desgraciado de todos los hombres. Esa muger hubo hecho la mas ingrata accion. Los ingleses son los riquísimos hombres del mundo. El leon es el mas noble de todos los animales. Enrique hubo perdido el libro de su maestro. Hubímos comprado algunos cuchillos bonisimos y vosotros hubísteis vendido unos tenedores. Este caballero es el ménos cortés de la ciudad. Las mugeres mas pias no son siempre las mas virtuosas. La casa de mi tia es la mas alta de la calle y la mas hermosa en toda la ciudad. Cárlos es el ménos bueno de estos discipulos. Hernando y Enrique hubiéron perdido sus libros y su hermana hubo hallado un cuchillo. Socrates fué el mas sábio de todos los hombres. Ella es la mas hermosa muger.

28.

I have seen the most beautiful horses in the town. Thy uncle is the most beneficent of all men, and my aunt is the most happy of all women. Your brother is the most diligent of all the pupils of our professor. My neighbour had bought some most beautiful silver forks. Had you seen the flowers in my garden? Yes (*sí*), and we had also seen the trees. The horse is the most useful of animals. We had read your letter and you had read our book. Thou hadst done a very good action. That plan is the worst of all plans. Wellington was the most renowned of all generals. These Dutchmen are the richest men in the town. She had received a present. The gardener had sold these flowers to my sister. Henry is the wisest of these brothers.

29.

Yo habia, *I had.*
 tú habias, *thou hadst.*
 él, ella habia, *he, she had.*
 nosotros habíamos, *we had.*
 vosotros habíais, *you had.*
 ellos, ellas habian, *they had.*

La señora, <i>the lady.</i>	El oficio, <i>the profession.</i>
El talento, <i>the talent.</i>	El pintor, <i>the painter.</i>
La clase, <i>the class.</i>	El estudiante, <i>the student.</i>
La fruta, <i>the fruit.</i>	Otro, a, <i>other.</i>
La España, <i>Spain.</i>	Ultimo, a, <i>last.</i>
El baile, <i>the ball.</i>	Vencido, <i>beaten, vanquished.</i>
El duque, <i>the duke.</i>	Que, <i>who, whom, which, what.</i>
La duquesa, <i>the duchess.</i>	Aunque, <i>although.</i>
La diferencia, <i>the difference.</i>	La idea, <i>the idea.</i>
El enemigo, <i>the enemy.</i>	

REM.—The following adjectives ; bueno, *good*, malo, *bad*, grande, *great*, and pequeño, *little*, form their comparatives and superlatives either in accordance to the general rules (*cfr.* n. 21, 25, 27), or in this manner :

bueno, mejor, *óptimo* ;—malo, peor, *pésimo* ;
 grande, mayor, *máximo* ;—pequeño, minor, *mínimo*.

To these may be added the comparatives and superlatives :
 superior, *superior, higher*, supremo, sumo, *highest*.
 inferior, *inferior, lower*, infimo, lowest, *least*.

Mi hermana mayor es muy aplicada. Habia recibido una carta de mi hermano menor. Esta señora, aunque superior en talento á las otras, es la última discípula de la clase mas infima. Habíamos comido algunos higos. La España tiene los mejores frutos de todos los paises. Este consejo es el óptimo de todos los consejos que habian dado. Ese hombre ha hecho una pésima accion ¿ Que diferencia es de Juan á Pedro ? Juan es el óptimo discípulo de mi maestro y Pedro es el pésimo. Que oficio tienen tus hermanos. El uno es pintor y el otro

es estudiante. El criado ha perdido la carta que habia recibido. Hemos comido las frutas que habíamos comprado. ¿Has hallado el libro que habias perdido? El fué el general que habia vencido á los enemigos de su pais. Ese rey fué el mejor rey que la España habia visto.

30.

My elder sister has found my younger sister in the garden. These pears are better than those which I had seen in the town. The duke has sent a most magnificent present to the duchess. In this street are the best houses of the town. My cousin (J.) has found the book which she had lost. What have you seen? We have seen the horse which my uncle had bought. I have read the letter which thou hadst written to my brother. The king has made a present to the general who had beaten the enemies. Henry is the last pupil in the highest class. Although inferior in talent, he is the most diligent pupil. This ungrateful son has done a very bad action. His ideas are the worst of the world.

31.

REM.—Certain syllables, when added to substantives or adjectives, serve to increase or to lessen their meaning.—The following are the augmentative syllables:

azo, a; onazo, a; achon, a; asco, a; on, ona; ote.

The diminutive syllables are these:

illo, a; cillo, a; ico, a; ito, a; cico, a; uelo, a; zuelo, a, n; ojo, a; etc; ino, a.

The diminutives are especially used as terms of endearment or of contempt.

La hermanita, <i>the little sister.</i>	El angelito, <i>the little angel.</i>
La mesita, <i>the little table.</i>	El hombrecillo, <i>the little man.</i>
La carita, <i>the little face.</i>	El ladroncillo, <i>the little thief.</i>
La boquita, <i>the little mouth.</i>	El capote, <i>the cloak.</i>
La manecita, <i>the little hand.</i>	El jardinito, <i>the little garden.</i>

La casita, *the little house.*

Solito, *a, alone.*

Sentado, *a, seated.*

En, *at.*

Redondito, *a, round.*

Rubio, *a, red.*

Chiquito, *a, small, little.*

El arbolito, *the little tree.*

La florecita, *the little flower.*

Rodeado, *a, surrounded.*

Adornado, *a, adorned.*

Con, *with.*

Detras de, *behind.*

Parece, *he, she looks like,*

Hoy, *to-day.*

El hombrezuelo, *the little man.*

El regalito, *the little present.*

Hoy he visto á tu hermanita toda solita, sentada en una mesita; con su carita redondita, su boquita rubia, y sus manecitas tan chiquitas parece un angelito. Ese hombrecillo con su capote negro parece un ladroncillo. Detras de la casita de ese hombrezuelo hay un jardinito rodeado de unos arbolitos verdes y adornado de algunas florecitas. Mi hermanita ha recibido un regalito.

32.

The little girl, *la muchachita.*

The little room, *el cuartito.*

Occupied, *ocupado, a.*

The little painter, *el pintorcillo.*

The lad, *el mozalbillo.*

The little author, *el autorcillo.*

The little lane, *la callejuela.*

The little dog, *el perrito.*

The little creature, *el animalito.*

The little (dear) mother, *la madre-cita.*

The little basket, *el canastillo.*

The arm, *el brazo.*

The little brother, *el hermanito.*

Yesterday, *ayer.*

Full, *lleno, a.*

Yesterday I found these little girls occupied in their little room. That lad is a little author whom I have seen in a little house of one of those little lanes. Hast thou seen my little dog? Is it not a pretty little creature? What is that little man? He is a little painter. My little brother has found thy little sister in the little garden with a little basket in her arm, full of little flowers. Have you found your little mother?

33.

El estruendo, *the noise.*

El pistoletazo, *the pistol-shot.*

El cañonazo, *the cannon shot.*

Disparate, *nonsense.*

El escopetazo, <i>the gun shot.</i>	La mocetona, <i>the strong girl.</i>
Ni ni, <i>neither . . . nor.</i>	La muchachona, <i>the big girl.</i>
El fusilazo, <i>the musket shot.</i>	Oído, <i>heard.</i>
El hombrachon, <i>the big man.</i>	Sido, <i>been.</i>
El señoron, <i>the great gentleman.</i>	Si, <i>yes.</i>
El ricachon, <i>the very rich man.</i>	Disparado, <i>discharged.</i>
El muchachon, <i>the big young fel-</i>	Matado, <i>killed.</i>
<i>low.</i>	Aquí, <i>here.</i>
El picaron, <i>the great thief.</i>	La perdiz, <i>the partridge.</i>
Aquel, <i>aquella, this.</i>	

REM.—The Spaniards have two ways of addressing a person: relations and intimate friends are usually addressed by *tu*, if it is one person, and by *vosotros*, if several persons are addressed; in all other cases they use the word *Usted* (generally abbreviated *Vmd.* or *Vm.*) in addressing one person, and *Ustedes* (abbr. *Vms.* or *Vmds.*) in addressing several persons. The English word *your* is then expressed by *su*, pl. *sus*. Respecting the verb, the word *Usted* is followed by the third person singular, and *Ustedes* by the third person plural. If the verb is accompanied by an adjective, the number and gender of the latter must agree with the number and the sex of the person or persons addressed.

¿Ha oído Vm. ese estruendo? Sí, ha sido un pistolazo. No, es un cañonazo. ¿Que disparate! es un escopetazo. No, es ni uno ni otro, es un fusilazo, que ha disparado ese hombrachon y que ha matado una perdiz. Ese señoron, que Vmd. ha visto ayer en la ciudad, es un ricachon. Este muchachon parece un picaron. ¿Que muchachona es aquella? Esa mocetona que he visto aquí, ¿es su criada de Vmd?

33.

<i>The thrust with a lance,</i> el lanzazo.	<i>The big man,</i> el hombronazo
<i>The stab with a poniard,</i> la puñalada.	<i>The big head,</i> el cabezon,
	<i>The pumpkin,</i> la calabaza,
<i>The cut with a sword,</i> el sablazo,	<i>The fight,</i> el combate,
<i>The blow with a stick,</i> el bastonazo.	<i>The big dog,</i> el perrazo,
<i>Between,</i> entre.	

Have you heard that pistol shot? I have received a thrust with a lance, my brother has received a stab with a

poniard, my cousin a cut with a sword, and our friend a blow with a stick. What big man is this? He is a great gentleman. Yesterday I saw a fight between some big dogs. Have you seen that big man with a big head that looks like a pumpkin? This big young fellow is your servant?

35.

... soy, *I am.*
 tú eres, *thou art.*
 él, ella es, *he, she is.*
 nos. somos, *we are.*
 vos. sois, *you are.*
 ellos, ellas son, *they are.*

Tan—, cuan—, <i>as—, as—,</i>	Jóven, <i>youth.</i>
Cuanto (or mientras) mas—tanto	Ocioso, a, <i>idle.</i>
mas,— <i>the more,—the more.</i>	Instructivo, a, <i>instructive.</i>
Cuanto ménos, —tanto ménos,	Pernicioso, <i>injurious.</i>
<i>the less,—the less.</i>	La sed, <i>the thirst.</i>
Pródigo, a, <i>prodigal.</i>	Bebe, (<i>he</i>) <i>drinks.</i>
Avaro, a, <i>avaricious.</i>	Vano, a, <i>vain.</i>
El deseo, <i>the wish.</i>	Prudente, <i>prudent.</i>
La dicha, <i>the happiness.</i>	Ingenio, <i>genius.</i>
	Contento, <i>contented,</i>

Cuanto mas aplicado es aquel jóven, tanto mas ocioso es su hermano. Cuanto ménos deseos, tanto mas dicha. Cuanto mas instructivos son los buenos libros tanto mas perniciosos son los malos. Mientras mas pródigo es tu tio, tanto mas avara es tu hermana. El es mas caballero y hombre que Vm. Mas dinero, ménos ingenio. Cuanto ménos deseos teneis, tanto mas contentos soís. Tu hermana es tan hermosa cuan vana. Mi prima es mas jóven (*young*) y amable que mi primo, pero es ménos sábia y prudente. Tu eres ménos rico que tu tio, pero eres mas benéfico. Cuanto mas aplicados somos nosotros tanto mas ociosos soís vosotros.

36.

Beautiful, bello, a.
As, como.
As much, *as*, tanto, como.
Intellect, entendimiento.
Ignorant, ignorante.
The ship, el navío.
Strong, fuerte.
Commerce, el comercio,

War, la guerra.
Destructive, destructivo, a.
The power, el poder,
(The) riches, las riquezas.
The sciences, las ciencias.
Precious, precioso, a.
At least, á lo ménos.
Happy, dichoso, a.

The sciences are more precious than riches. (*The*) commerce is not less useful than (*the*) war is destructive. The duke has as much money as power. Your sister is (*as*) beautiful as a flower. Thou art as vain as ignorant. Charles has as much intellect as his brother.—Their ships are stronger, or at least as strong as ours. The more wishes we have, the less happy we are. The more contented you are, the more happy you are. The more ignorant thou art, the less diligent thou art. The more he drinks, the greater is his thirst. Our friend has as much genius as money. The more faithful the dogs are, the better they are. The more money you have, the more avaricious and the less beneficent you are.

37.

THE CARDINAL NUMERALS.

1. uno, a.	13. trece.
2. dos.	14. catorce.
3. tres.	15. quince.
4. cuatro.	16. diez y seis.
5. cinco.	17. diez y siete.
6. seis.	18. diez y ocho.
7. siete.	19. diez y nueve.
8. ocho.	20. veinte.
9. nueve.	21. veinte y uno, a.
10. diez.	22. veinte y dos, &c.
11. once.	30. treinta.
12. doce.	40. cuarenta.

50. cincuenta.	500. quinientos, as.
60. sesenta.	600. seiscientos, as.
70. setenta.	700. setecientos, as.
80. ochenta.	800. ochocientos, as.
90. noventa.	900. novecientos, as.
100. ciento.	1000. mil.
101. ciento y uno, a.	1100. mil y ciento.
200. docientos, as.	2000. dos mil.
300. trecientos, as.	100,000. cien mil.
400. cuatrocientos, as.	A million. million.

REM.—*Uno* and *ciento* lose the final syllable when placed before a substantive, e.g. *cien* caballos, but *ciento* y *nueve* caballos.

La sala, <i>the hall.</i>	Noviembre, <i>November.</i>
La cocina, <i>the kitchen.</i>	Julio, <i>July.</i>
El patio, <i>the court.</i>	Medio, <i>a, half.</i>
La silla, <i>the chair.</i>	Ha dado (han dado), <i>it has struck.</i>
El espejo, <i>the mirror.</i>	Acaban de dar, <i>it has just struck.</i>
La hora, <i>the hour.</i>	Van á dar, <i>it is going to strike.</i>
La tarde, <i>the afternoon.</i>	El cuarto, <i>the quarter.</i>
La mañana, <i>the morning.</i>	La noche, <i>the night.</i>
	Media noche, <i>midnight.</i>

Mi tío tiene dos casas; en la una hay catorce cuartos, tres salas y dos cocinas; y en la otra treinta y cuatro ventanas diez puertas y un gran patio. En mi cuarto hay dos mesas, tres sofás, diez y ocho sillas y siete espejos. Nuestro vecino tiene cinco niños, tres hijos y dos hijas. En su jardín hay veinte y dos árboles. En casa de mi primo hay cuatro gatos, doce perros, ocho caballos y seis criados. Una semana tiene siete días, un mes treinta, y el año trescientos sesenta y cinco días. El día trece de Febrero, mil ocho cientos y veinte. El día veinte y tres de Abril del año 1491. ¿Que hora es? Ha dado la una. Ha dado la una y tres cuartos. Han dado las dos y media. Acaban de dar las doce. La una va á dar. Las seis van á dar. Son las cinco y un cuarto. Ayer he visto á mi amigo á las ocho de la mañana, y á mi primo á las cuatro de la tarde.

38.

<i>The public walk</i> , el paseo,	<i>The cemetery</i> , el cimiterio.
<i>The square</i> , la plaza.	<i>The hospital</i> , el hospital.
<i>The bridge</i> , el puente.	<i>Several</i> , diversos, as.
<i>The market-place</i> , el mercado.	<i>The library</i> , la biblioteca
<i>The prison</i> , la prision.	<i>Departed</i> , partido.
<i>The theatre</i> , el teatro.	<i>Slept</i> , dormido.
<i>The church</i> , la iglesia.	<i>Died</i> (part.), muerto.
<i>The synagogue</i> , la sinagoga.	<i>Till, until</i> , hasta.
<i>From</i> , desde.	

My brother has bought six pens and two books. In Paris there are 26,860 houses, 1119 streets, 32 public walks, 87 squares, 56 gates (*puertas*), 23 bridges, 29 market-places, 11 prisons, 12 palaces, 18 theatres, 38 churches, 4 synagogues, 25 hospitals, 68 cemeteries, and several libraries. I have received a letter this morning at ten o'clock. The mother of my friend (*has*) died on the 15th of July, at five o'clock in the afternoon. My father (*has*) departed on the 18th of January. What o'clock is it? It has just struck eleven o'clock. It is going to strike a quarter to four. It has struck one. It is half-past six. Yesterday I (*have*) slept from a quarter past seven o'clock till midnight. The twenty-ninth of November in the year 1857. I have bought a horse for (*por*) a hundred dollars

39.

THE ORDINAL NUMERALS.

1st. primero, a; primo, a.	12th. duodécimo, a.
2nd. segundo, a.	13th. décimo tercio.
3rd. tercero, a; tercio, a.	14th. décimo (a) cuarto
4th. cuarto, a.	&c.
5th. quinto, a.	20th. vigésimo, a.
6th. sexto, a.	21st. vigésimo (a) primo'
7th. séptimo, a.	30th. trigésimo, a.
8th. octavo, a.	40th. cuadragésimo, a.
9th. nono, a.	50th. quincuagésimo, a.
10th. décimo, a.	60th. sexagésimo, a.
11th. undécimo, a.	70th. septuagésimo, a.

80th. octogésimo, a.	500th. quingentésimo, a.
90th. nonagésimo, a.	600th. sescentésimo, a.
100th. centésimo, a.	700th. septingentésimo, a.
200th. ducentésimo, a.	800th. octogentésimo, a.
300th. trecentésimo, a.	900th. nonagentésimo, a.
400th. cuadringentésimo, a.	1000th. milésimo, a.
	1000,000th. millonésimo, a.

Nombrado, *called*.

Santo, a, *holy*.

Murió, (*he*) *died*.

Asesinado, *assassinated*.

Por, *by, through*.

Decapitado, *beheaded*.

Lóndres, *London*.

Mártes, *Tuesday*.

La parte, *the part*.

El capitan, *the captain, general*.

El hecho, *the fact*.

Indicado, *noted*.

A mano izquierda, *on the left hand*.

La vega, *the plain*.

La legua, *the mile*.

Largo, *long*.

Ancho, a, *broad*.

Remítame, *send back to me*.

El caño, *the cane*.

Olvidado, *forgotten*.

Prestado, *lent*.

El lugar, *the place*.

La lucha, *the battle*.

Contra, *against*.

REM.—The adverbs *first, secondly, &c.*, may be expressed in Spanish either by the ordinals *primero, segundo, &c.*, used as adverbs, or by changing their final *o* into *amente, primeramente*; or, lastly, by such phrases as *en segundo lugar*, in the second place, &c.

El primer hombre fué Adán. Faramundo fué el primer rey de Francia. Luis nono fué nombrado el santo. Remítame Vmd. primero los dos libros que he olvidado en su casa, en segundo lugar mi caño, y terceramente los dos mil y quinientos duros que he prestado á Vmd. Esta vega tiene ocho leguas de largo y cuatro de ancho. Enrique cuarto fué asesinado por F. Ravailac, el catorce de Mayo mil seiscientos y diez. Mártes es el tercer día de la semana. Dos es la quinta parte de diez. Un día es la séptima parte de una semana, y una semana es la cuarta parte de un mes. Enrique segundo, rey de Francia, murió en una lucha contra uno de sus nobles caballeros.

40.

Charles the First, king of England (*Inglaterra*), was beheaded in London in the year 1649. My cousin is very diligent; he is the first in (*de*) the class; I am the second; thou art the third; Charles is the fourth; Henry is the fifth; Peter is the sixth; John is the ninth, and Ferdinand is the last. Five is the fourth part of twenty. A month is the twelfth part of a year. Saturday is the seventh day of the week. Give me (*Déme Umd.*) first the book which I have lent you, secondly the pears which you have bought to-day, and thirdly, my hat. Charles the Twelfth, king of Sweden (*Suecia*), was a great general. Louis XVI. died on the 21st of January, 1793. This fact is noted in the twentieth book of this history. My house is the third in the second street on the left hand. Four is the fifteenth part of sixty.

REM.—(1.) The expressions *two by two, three and three, &c.* are rendered in Spanish in this manner: *de dos en dos, de tres en tres, &c.*; *one by one*, is *uno á uno* or *sendos* (single). (2.) The multiplicative numbers are these; *simple*, single; *doble*, or *duplo*, double; *triple*, treble; *cuádruplo*, 4-fold; *quintuplo*, 5-fold; *séxtuplo*, 6-fold; *séptuplo*, 7-fold; *óctuplo*, 8-fold; *décuplo*, 10-fold, &c. (3.) The expressions, *once, twice, three times, &c.*, are rendered in Spanish by *una vez, dos veces, tres veces, cuatro veces, &c.* (4.) The collective numbers are these: *un par*, a pair; *una octava*, a number of 8; *una novena*, a n. of 9; *una decena*, (*decada*), a n. of 10; *una docena*, a dozen; *una vintena*, a score; *una centena*, &c. They are formed by changing the final vowel of the cardinal numbers into *ena*. (5.) The partitive numbers are: *mitad* (f.), *a half*; *medio*, *a, half*; *uno* (a) *y medio* (a), *one and a half*; *un tercio*, *a third*; *un cuarto*, *a quarter*, &c.

41.

THE PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

1. Yo, I.

Singular.

Plural.

Yo, I.

Nosotros, as, *we*.De mí, *of me*.De nosotros, as, *of us*.

Singular.

A mí, (me), *to me.*
 Me, á mí, (me), *me.*

Plural.

A nosotros, as, (nos), *to us.*
 [á] nosotros, as, (nos), *us.*

2. Tú, *thou.*

Tú, *thou.*
 De ti, *of thee.*
 A ti, (te), *to thee.*
 Te, á ti, (te), *thee.*

Vosotros, as, *you.*
 De vosotros, as, *of you.*
 A vosotros, as, (vos), *to you.*
 [á] vosotros, as, (vos), *you.*

3. El, *he.*

Él, *he.*
 De él, *of him.*
 A él, (le), *to him.*
 Él, á él, (le), *him.*

Ellos, *they.*
 De ellos, *of them.*
 A ellos, (les), *to them.*
 Ellos, á ellos, (los, á los),
them.

4. Ella, *she.*

Ella, *she.*
 De ella, *of her.*
 A ella, (le), *to her.*
 Ella, á ella, (la), *her.*

Ellas, *they.*
 De ellas, *of them.*
 A ellas, (les), *to them.*
 Ellas, á ellas, (las, á las),
them

5. Ello, *it.*

Ello, lo, *it.*
 De ello, de lo, *of it.*
 A ello, á lo, *to it.*
 Ello, lo, *it.*

(No plural.)

6. Si.

De si, *of himself, of herself, of themselves.*
 A si, (se), *to himself, to herself, to themselves.*
 Se, á si, (se), *himself, herself, themselves.*

REM.—(1.) Those pronouns which are placed between brackets, (.....), can be used only in connexion with verbs; they are called *conjunctive pronouns*, the rest are called *absolute pronouns*. Often the *conj.* and *abs.* pronouns are used at the same time; e. g. á mí me pareció, *it appeared to me*; á tí te lo toca, *it concerns thee*. (2.) Instead of *con mí, con tí, con sí*, is said *conmigo, contigo, consigo*. (3.) Instead of *entre tí y mí*, may be said *entre tú é yo*; the word *y*, and, being changed into *é*, whenever it stands before a word commencing with *i, y, or hi*. (4.) If a verb governs two different pronouns of the third person, both beginning with *l*, and following each other immediately, the pronoun *se* is used instead of the dative *le* or *les*; sometimes the pronoun or substantive, represented by *se*, is used in addition, e. g. *mi criado se lo dará á él*, my servant will give it him.

El placer, *the pleasure*.

El dueño, *the master, lord*.

La tierra, *the earth, land*.

El zapato, *the boot*.

El soldado, *the soldier*.

El animal, *the animal, beast*.

Miedo, *fear*.

El ladron, *the robber*.

El sueldo, *the salary*.

Nada, *nothing*.

Robado, *robbed*.

Querido, *loved*.

Sacado, *led*.

Respondido, *answered*.

Mandado, *commanded*.

Pedido, *asked, demanded*.

Podido, *been able*.

Proseguido, *pursued*.

Alcanzado, *overtaken*.

Igual, *equal, the same*.

Sin, *without*.

Di (imper.), *say*.

Dá (imperat.), *give*.

Va, *goes*.

Cumplir con, *to fulfil*.

Comer, *to eat*.

Llevando, *carrying*.

Llevo, *I carry, have*.

Dios, *God*.

Sé, *I know*.

Dicho, *said*.

Amo, *master*.

Me han robado. Sin tí no tengo placer. Le he querido mas que á tí. Soy el dueño tu Dios, que te ha sacado de la tierra de Egipto. Dime la hora que es. ¿Como te va á tí? (*how are you?*) Yo se lo he respondido. Tienes dos zapatos, dáselos á la criada. A tí te toca mas que le toca á él. A mí me parece muy hermosa. Los soldados le han robado á ella algunos animales. Sus criados le han pedido sus sueldos y él no ha podido darselos. Nosotros los hemos visto. No he oído nada de ellos. Les he escrito tres cartas. Todo ello me es igual. Tú has de cumplir con lo que

te es mandado. Estas cartas son de mi hermano ; las he recibido hoy. Dímelo. Dáme de comer. He comprado un reloj para darsele á Vm. Yo no sé como no tienes miedo de los ladrones llevando siempre tanto dinero contigo. Yo no llevo nada conmigo. Díle á tu amo. Yo les he dicho que habíamos proseguido á los ladrones y que los habíamos alcanzado á una legua de aquí.

REM.—From these examples will be seen : (1.) that the conjunct. pronouns are placed after the verb, when the latter is used in the imperative, infinitive, or participle, or when it begins the sentence, in all other cases they precede the verb. (2.) The absolute pronouns may be placed before or after the verb, if the conjunct. pronouns precede the verb ; but if the verb precedes the conjunct. pronoun, then the absolute pronoun must be placed after the latter.

42.

Nobody, nadie.

The governor, el gobernador.

Dead, muerto.

The question, la pregunta.

Embarrassed, embarazado.

Ill, mal.

It concerns me little, á mí poco se me da.

Which, cual.

Innocent, inocente.

Made prisoner, tomado preso.

Asked after, preguntado por.

The lady, la señora.

They have, carry, llevan.

The parasol, el quitasol.

But, pero.

I have loved thee more than him. I have seen you at the ball. My servant has given it her. I have written it you. My brother has given it them. She has told it me. He appears to me (to be) very ungrateful. They have told them that the governor is dead. This question has embarrassed them. We have heard them. I know that this lad has spoken (*hablado*) ill of me, but it concerns me little. He is taller (*mayor*) than she. They have told me, that thou hadst lost thy book. Which hadst thou lost ; that which thou hast bought yesterday, or that which thy father has given to thee ? I have a present for thee and for them. I have seen her twice. I have seen you this morning. Have you seen him ? He is innocent, although you have made him prisoner. These ladies always have their parasols with them. It concerns me more

than it concerns thee. She has told me that she had given it you. Nobody has seen you. A woman has been (*estado*) here and has asked after you.

43.

Yo estoy, *I am.*

Tú estás, *thou art.*

Él, ella, está, *he, she is.*

Nos. estamos, *we are.*

Vos. estáis, *you are.*

Ellos, ellas estan, *they are.*

REM.—In speaking of innate, essential, or habitual conditions or qualities, the verb *I am*, &c., is rendered in Spanish by *yo soy*, &c. ; but in speaking of momentary and accidental conditions or qualities, *I am*, &c., is rendered by *estoy*, &c.

Ya, *already.*

Pronto, *ready.*

Salir, *to go out.*

El prado, *the park.*

Donde, *where.*

Puesto, *put, placed.*

Los estantes, *the shelf.*

Quieres, *thou wilt.*

Venir, *to come.*

El teatro, *the theatre.*

Puedo, *I can.*

Convidado, *invited.*

El concierto, *the concert.*

Hablando, *speaking.*

Ir, *to go.*

Volar, *to fly.*

Talega, *the purse.*

Deseoso, *desirous.*

Ver, *to see.*

El nombre, *the name.*

Sobre, *upon, above.*

Las alhajas, *the jewels.*

Venir, *to come.*

Porque, *because.*

El mio, la mia, lo mio, *mine.*

El tuyo, la tuya, lo tuyo, *thine.*

El suyo, la suya, lo suyo, *his, hers,*
or theirs.

Señor, *sir.*

El corazon, *the heart.*

REM.—(1.) The absolute possessive pronouns, *mio*, *tuyo*, *suyo*, *nuestro*, and *vuestro*, are used *with* the definite article when they represent a substantive, in such phrases as, *your house* and *mine* (i.e. house), and *without* the article when they are joined to a substantive by the verb *to be*.—(2.) Expressions like *one of my friends* are rendered in Spanish in this manner : *un amigo mio*, *una tia mia*, &c.—(3.) In speaking of absent persons the Spaniards use the words *merced*, pl. *mercedes*.

¿ Estás ya pronto para salir ? ¿ Estan en casa sus

padres de Vm.? No, señor, estan con el tio en el Prado. ¿Donde estan mis libros? Los he puesto en los estantes. ¿Quieres venir al teatro conmigo? No puedo; estoy convidado para ir al concierto con mi tia. He visto á las señoras y sus mercedes me han dado una carta para Vmd. Mi padre no ha podido venir, porque su merced está malo (*ill*). Mi corazon es siempre tuyo. El otro ha tomado mi nombre como yo el suyo. Aquí estan todas las plumas, la mia, la tuya y la suya. Las alhajas, que has visto, son las tuyas de ella, mas los caballos son los suyos de él. Estoy hablando de un ave que he visto volar. Vms. siempre estan hablando de mi. ¿Es su sombrero de Vmd. que está sobre la ventana? Estoy descoso de ver á mi primo. Este libro es mio. Esa casa es vuestra. Un primo mio ha comprado un caballo. Esta talega es llena de oro. He vendido mi jardin; ¿tiene Vmd. aun (*still*) el suyo? Una tia mia me ha escrito esta carta.

44.

I will (wish), quiero.

Ripe, maduro, a.

Fame, gloria.

Because, for, pues.

Gone, ido.

To visit, see, visitar.

The estate, la tierra.

Been, estado.

Brought, traído.

News, noticias.

The expenses, los gastos.

Paid, pagado.

Obedient, obediente.

Taking a walk, paseandose.

Seeing, viendo.

Remarkable, curioso, a.

If, si.

Mr., El señor.

There, allá.

'They are speaking of thee. My book is on the table. Give me some pears; I will eat some if they are ripe. The prince is desirous of fame. My aunt is in your garden. These children have written a letter to their uncle, who is in Berlin. One of my cousins (*fem.*) has been here to-day and has brought us news of one of her aunts. Mr. N. is in London. We have found thy watch and ours.

Your cousins and his are more obedient than ours. My father and his are taking a walk in your garden. My friend, I am seeing your father there. Is your father at home? No, he is gone to see his uncle, who is at his estates. This story is not so remarkable as mine. I have my books; where are yours? My father and his are friends. In this street are our houses, mine, thine, his and hers. Our cousins and mine have gone to the theatre. I have paid my expenses, have you paid yours? My friend is at home; but thine, his and hers have gone to the town.

45.

Este, a, o, pl. estos, as, *this*, pl. *these*.

Ese, a, o, pl. esos, as, *that*, pl. *those*.

Aquel, aquella, aquello, pl. aquellos, *as, this (that) pl. these (those)*.

El, *he*, ella (*la*), *she*, ello (*lo*), *it*; pl. los (*ellos*), las (*ellas*) *they*.

REM.—(1.) In such expressions as *he who*, *she who*, *that which*, the pronouns *he*, *she*, *that*, are rendered in Spanish by the pronoun of the third person, *él*, *ella*, *ello*, or by *aquel*, or (especially if the relative pronoun *que* follows) by the definite article.—(2.) If the pronouns *that those*, refer to a before-mentioned substantive, they are rendered in Spanish by the definite article.

Mira, *look at*.

Parecen, (*they*) *appear*.

Frondoso, *leafy*.

El cuñado, *the brother-in-law*.

La mugercilla, *the little woman*.

El mozo, *the youth*.

La vida, *life*.

Comparacion, *comparison*.

La eternidad, *eternity*.

Aprendido, *learned*.

El language, *the language*.

Cerca de, *near*.

Yo creo, *I believe*.

El porte, *the postage*.

El correo, *the post*.

Lleva (*imperat.*), *carry, take*.

Este hombre es mas fuerte que ese. Esta mesa es mas grande que esa. Esta casa es hermosa, pero esa es aun mas hermosa y aquella mucho mas alta. Mira estos árboles; ¿este y ese no te parecen mas frondosos que aquel? Este es mi jardin, ese es el de mi tio y aquel

es el de mi cuñado. Esta es la mas hermosa muger que he visto y aquella es la mas prudente. Este hombrecillo es el padre de esos muchachitos y aquella mugercilla es la madre de estas muchachitas. Este mozo es de Berlin, ese de Viena, aquel de Dresda y aquel otro de Colonia. ¡Qué es esta vida en comparacion á la eternidad! He aprendido el language de aquella tierra en seis meses. Aquella casa que está cerca de aquellos árboles, es mia. Lleva estas cartas al correo. ¿Has pagado el porte de estas? Yo no creo nada de eso. Esta es mi casa y este mi jardin. Hemos perdido un buen amigo que lo ha sido muchos años. ¿No es este Don Juan de Sosa? El mismo (*the same*). Esto no es mio. Lo he dicho á este hombre y á él que has visto ayer. Hemos estado en tu casa y en la de tu tio.

46.

The word, la palabra.

Followed, seguido.

The wine, el vino.

Germany, Alemania.

Wholesome, sano, a.

The palace, el palacio.

The newspapers, las gacetas.

Shown, enseñado.

Interesting, interesante.

The thought, el pensamiento.

Worthy, digno, a.

Opposite, enfrente.

St. John, San Juan.

Credit, crédito.

A Swede, Sueco.

These are my last words. This gentleman is he who has followed us. This palace and that one which I have shown you, are the king's. The wines of Germany are more wholesome than those of France. The interesting newspapers are not those of to-day, but those of yesterday. Are these thoughts worthy of you? This house in which we are, that one which is opposite, and that which is in the street of St. John, are all three mine. My house and yours are the finest in the street. He is a happy man, because he is contented with (that) what he has. Our friends have more credit than yours. This man is (a) Frenchman, that one is (an) Englishman, and that one (a)

Swede. This girl (*la moza*) is more amiable than that one. This garden is larger than that which my uncle has bought. Which book will you (have), this one or that one?

47.

Quien, pl. quienes, *who, whom*. Que, *who, whom, which*.
El cual, la cual, lo cual, pl. los, las cuales, *who, whom, which*.

Cuyo, cuya, pl. cuyos, cuyas, *whose, of which*.

REM.—*Cuyo*, *a* is treated like an adjective, and must agree with the noun to which it belongs, in gender and number.

Sabe, (<i>he</i>) <i>knows</i> .	El vestido, <i>the dress</i> .
Los estudios, <i>the studies</i> .	Verde, <i>green</i> .
El picaro, <i>the rogue</i> .	Saber, <i>to know</i> .
El queso, <i>the cheese</i> .	Ha de ser, <i>may be</i> .
El parecer, <i>the opinion</i> .	El ruido, <i>the noise</i> .
La ocurrencia, <i>the accident, case</i> .	Mérito, <i>merit</i> .
La cosa, <i>the thing</i> .	Ser, <i>to be</i> .
Socorrer, <i>to succour</i> .	Premiado, <i>rewarded</i> .
Desválido, <i>helpless</i> .	La necesidad, <i>necessity</i> .
Quiere, (<i>he</i>) <i>will, wishes</i> .	Obligado, <i>forced</i> .
La reputacion, <i>the repute</i> .	La muerte, <i>death</i> .
Tal vez, <i>perhaps</i> .	El mal, <i>the evil</i> .

El remedio, *the remedy*.

Mi tío es un hombre que sabe mucho y que ha hecho sus estudios en Salamanca. La mujer que Vm. ha visto hoy, es tal vez la mas hermosa de la ciudad. ¿Quien de Vms. ha sido el picaro que ha comido este queso? ¿Cual es su parecer de Vm. en esta ocurrencia? ¿Qué cosa mas noble que el socorrer al desválido! Este hombre es quien nos ha robado el año pasado. ¿Cuyas son estas casas? Son de aquel hombre, cuya reputacion de rico es tan conocida en toda la ciudad. Quiero saber lo que ha de ser este ruido. El que tiene ménos mérito, es quien quiere ser premiado. La necesidad me ha obligado á esto, la cual no tiene ley. El padre cuy niños he visto. Las calles cuyas casas son

altas. La muerte es un mal para que no hay remedio. Mira aquellas mugeres; la de vestido verde es mi madre.

48.

Blue, azul.

Lived, vivido.

The soldier, el soldado.

The courage, el brio.

Just, justamente.

The birth-day, los cumpleaños.

He fears, teme.

Truly, really, verdaderamente.

Free, libre.

The bill of exchange, letra de cambio.

The term, el termino.

Expired, espirado.

Were drowned, se ahogaron.

There were, habia.

But, sino.

Alone, solo.

The nation, la nacion.

From (*de*) whom have you received this book? Which book? the blue or the black (*one*)? I have been in the house in which thy father has lived. We are just speaking of (*that*) what thou hast written to thy father. This watch is that (*one*) which you gave (have given) me at (*por*) my birth-day. The house which I have sold to that man, is not so fine as that which we have seen. The woman to whom I have sold my dog, is not that (*one*) who has been here, but that (*one*) whom you saw (have seen) yesterday in the concert. The man who fears God alone, is really free. I have a bill of exchange from you, the term of which has expired. The nation, whose king is wise. I know what commerce is. There were also women in the ships, many of whom were drowned.

49.

Quien, *who, whom?*

Cuyo, *a, whose?*

Qué, cual, *who, whom, which, what?*

REM.—The interrogative pronoun *cuyo, a*, is treated as an adjective, and must agree in gender and number with the substantive to which it belongs.

Suspirando, *sighing*.

Allí, *here*.

Acaba de entrar, *has just entered*

El peligro, *the danger*.

Cuando, *when*.
 Puede, (*he*) *can*.
 Espuesto, *exposed*.
 Funesto, *a, sad*.
 Trae, *brings*.
 Hacer, *to do*.

Haber, *to have*.
 Principal, *principal, chief*.
 Se dice, *is said, they say*.
 Habido, *had*.
 La batalla, *the battle*.
 En donde, *where*

Dicen, *they say*.

¿Qué hora es? ¿Quien está suspirando allí? ¿Que muger es la que acaba de entrar? ¡Á qué peligros no se ha espuesto Vm.! ¿Qué funestas noticias trae esta carta! ¿Qué quieres hacer, amigo, cuando todo va contra tus deseos? ¿Cuales son las principales ciudades de España? ¿De quien ha recibido Vm. este dinero? ¿Que se dice de nuevo? Me han dicho que ha habido (*there has been*) una grandísima batalla, en donde los nuestros han vencido al enemigo. Tus padres ¿que dicen de mí? ¿Sabe Vm. que diferencia es de Enrique á Vmd.? ¿Cual hombre es este? ¿De cual tierra es Vm.? ¿Cuyo es este libro? Es tuyo. ¿De quien son esos libros? ¿Á cuantos estamos hoy? (*What day of the month have we to-day?*) Á doce (*the twelfth*). ¿Que quieres, amigo?

50.

Agreeable, agradable.
The custom, el costumbre.
The order, el mandamiento.
Erred, pecado.
The paper, el papel.

The gloves, los guantes.
The sword, la espada.
Taken, llevado.
The watchmaker, el relojero.
The bottle, la botella.

Which is the richest of these ladies? Whose hat is that which is upon the table? From whom have you received these agreeable news? What will you do with this paper? Who is knocking (*llamando*) at (*á*) the door? I have taken my watch to the watchmaker. Which one, the golden or the silver one? What do you say (*dices*) of our town, our public walks, and our customs? Against which of his orders have we erred? Whose sword is *this*?

Whose gloves are these? For whom is this bottle of wine, and what wine is it? What woman is this? Of whose riches are you speaking? Which are the merits of that man? Which of these two houses is yours? What do they say in the town?

51.

Cualque; alguien; alguno, a;	Nadie, ninguno, <i>nobody, none.</i>
cualquiera; cualquiera, <i>some one, any one.</i>	Nada, <i>nothing.</i>
Cierto, a; fulano, a; zutano, a;	Tenia, <i>I had.</i>
<i>some one, a certain person.</i>	Ya, <i>now.</i>
Cual, <i>many a one.</i>	Creo, <i>I believe.</i>
Cual—cual, <i>one—the other.</i>	Que, <i>that.</i>
Tanto, <i>so much, so great.</i>	El asunto, <i>the affair, business.</i>
Quanto, <i>how much.</i>	Arreglar, <i>to settle.</i>
Tanto—quanto, <i>as much (great) as.</i>	Acaso, <i>perchance.</i>
Tal, <i>such.</i>	Sepa, <i>(he) should know.</i>
Tal cual, <i>such as.</i>	Ageno, <i>foreign, strange.</i>
El mismo, la misma, lo mismo,	Codiciar, <i>to covet.</i>
propio (proprio), a, <i>the same.</i>	El bien, <i>the property, good.</i>
Otro, a, <i>other, another one.</i>	Bailar, <i>to dance.</i>
Solo, a, <i>alone.</i>	El amo, <i>the master.</i>
Varios, as, <i>divers, several.</i>	El empleo, <i>the employment.</i>
Cada; cada uno, a, <i>every one.</i>	Convience, <i>it suits.</i>
Ambos, as; entrambos, as, <i>both.</i>	Venga, <i>(he) should come.</i>
Harto, a, <i>enough.</i>	Creido, <i>believed.</i>
Poco, a, <i>little.</i>	Estarian, <i>(they) were.</i>
Algo, <i>something, somewhat.</i>	El muchacho, <i>the boy.</i>
El, la, lo demas, <i>the rest, the remaining.</i>	Comió, <i>(he) ate.</i>
	Estaban, <i>(they) were.</i>
	Se hace, <i>(it) becomes.</i>
	Venido, <i>come.</i>

Me parece que alguno de Vms. ha estado aqui, pues tenia algunas peras, y ya no hay ninguna mas. Mi tio está en París: creo que tiene algunos asuntos para arreglar. De todos cuantos aqui estan, ¿hay acaso uno que sepa mi historia? El es muy ageno de (*far from*) hacer tal cosa. Ninguno ha de codiciar los bienes agenos. De muchos pocos se hace un algo. Cada uno le ha visto bailar con aquella señora. Tal amo, tal criado.

Este empleo le conviene mejor que á cualquier otro. Mi primo habia creído que fulano y zutano estarian tambien en este baile. Este muchacho comió cuantas frutas estaban en la mesa. Quien quiera que (*whocver*) venga aqui, dile que no estoy en casa. Un cierto me ha dicho, que el rey ha muerto. Ni el uno ni el otro ha venido, porque ambos estan malos. Yo he quetado (*remained*) en casa y los demas han ido al teatro. Aqui no hay nada.

52.

During, miéntas.

Absence, ausencia.

(*He*) *knows*, sabe.

Lives, vive.

How, como.

The family, la familia.

Health, la salud.

Preferable, preferible.

Wealth, property, (las) haciendas.

Virtue, la virtud.

Gained, ganado.

Pains, (la) pena.

Wasted, gastado.

Assured, asegurado.

The fault, la falta.

Happened, sucedido.

The condition, la condicion.

The bookseller, el librero.

Has some one come during my absence? No one knows how and on (*de*) what this family lives. None of these ladies is as beautiful as thy sister. Has any body asked after me? Yes, some of your friends have been here. Health is preferable to all the riches of the world. Every country has its customs. My brother-in-law has little money, little property, and many virtues. The son has wasted all that the father had gained with so great pains. My father has assured me that some one has asked after me. Every one has his faults. This is the same man whom you saw (have seen) yesterday. I have these books from the same bookseller. Have you wine enough? Nobody lives contented with (*de*) his condition in this life. Nothing has happened. We are speaking of nothing. One has eaten apples, another one pears, and another one figs. All is lost.

PART II.

53.

CONJUGATION OF THE AUXILIARY VERB

HABER, *to have.*

I. INFINITIVE MOOD.

Infin. of the Pres. Haber, *to have.**Perf.* Haber habido, *to have had.**Fut.* Estar por haber, *to be about to have.**Gerund of the Pres.* Habiendo, *having.**Perf.* Habiendo habido, *having had.**Partic. of the Pass.* Habido, *had.**Perf.* Habiendo habido, *having had.**Fut.* Habiendo de haber, *being about to have.*

II. INDICATIVE MOOD.

*Present Tense.*Yo he, *I have*, &c. ; *vide* No. 23.*Imperfect Tense.*Yo habia, *I had*, &c. ; *vide* No. 29.*Definite Perfect Tense.*Yo hube, *I had*, &c. ; *vide* No. 27.*Indefinite Perfect Tense.*Yo he habido, *I have had*, &c.*First Pluperfect, or Anterior.*Yo hube habido, *I had had*, &c.*Second Pluperfect.*Yo habia habido, *I had had*, &c.

Imperfect Future.

Habré, <i>I shall have.</i>	Habrémos, <i>we shall have.</i>
Habrás, <i>thou wilt have.</i>	Habréis, <i>you will have.</i>
Habrá, <i>he will have.</i>	Habrán, <i>they will have.</i>

Perfect Future.

Habré habido, *I shall have had, &c.*

III. IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Habe, *have thou.*
 Haya, *let him have.*
 Hayamos, *let us have.*
 Haced, *have you.*
 Hayan, *let them have.*

IV. CONJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present.

Haya, <i>I may have.</i>	Hayamos, <i>we may have.</i>
Hayas, <i>thou mayst have.</i>	Hayais, <i>you may have.</i>
Haya, <i>he may have.</i>	Hayan, <i>they may have.</i>

Definite Perfect.

Hubiese, <i>I might have.</i>	Hubiesemos, <i>we</i>	} <i>might have.</i>
Hubieses, <i>thou mightst have.</i>	Hubieseis, <i>you</i>	
Hubiese, <i>he might have.</i>	Hubiesen, <i>they</i>	

Simple Conditional.

Habria, *or hubiera, I should have.*
 Habrias, *or hubieras, thou wouldst have.*
 Habria, *or hubiera, he would have.*
 Hubriamos, *or hubieramos, we should have.*
 Hubriais, *or hubierais, you would have.*
 Hubrian, *or hubieran, they would have.*

Simple Future.

Hubiere, <i>I shall have.</i>	Hubieremos, <i>we shall have.</i>
Hubieres, <i>thou wilt have.</i>	Hubiereis, <i>you will have.</i>
Hubiere, <i>he will have.</i>	Hubieren, <i>they will have.</i>

Indefinite Perfect.

Haya habido, *I may have had, &c.*

Pluperfect.

Hubiese habido, *I might have had, &c.*

Composed Conditional.

Hubiera or habria habido, *I should have had, &c.*

Composed Future.

Hubiere habido, (*that*) *I shall have had, &c.*

OBSERVATIONS.

I. ON THE USE OF THE TENSES.

1. The present tense and the two futures are used in the same manner in Spanish as in English ; except that the present tense is sometimes used in a loose manner, where one should expect the future.

2. The Imperfect is used, *a*, in speaking of something that was done habitually or repeatedly ; *b*, in speaking of facts which belong to the past, but are considered to have taken place simultaneously with other facts.

3. The Definite Perfect is used in speaking of facts that have taken place at some precisely stated moment of the past, and which are looked upon as entirely past.

4. The Indefinite Perfect is used in speaking of facts that belong entirely to the past, when either the precise moment of their occurrence is not stated, or when the period in which they are said to have taken place is not yet entirely elapsed.

5. The two Pluperfects are used in speaking of facts which have taken place in the past and *before* other facts, which belong likewise to the past, but with this difference, that the second pluperfect (*Habia*—) is used

when the fact which took place first, is considered to be the more important of the two, while the first Pluperfect or Anterior is used when the same fact is represented as the less important.

II. ON THE USE OF THE MOODS.

It will be sufficient to point out the use of the Subjunctive, Conditional, and Imperative.

1. The Subjunctive is used whenever an uncertainty or a doubt shall be expressed; it is used, therefore especially after verbs which express a wish, doubt, fear, command, or necessity, and is usually preceded by the conjunctions *que* or *si*. It is to be remarked that the subjunctive of the present or that of the indefinite perfect must be used when the verb of the principal sentence is used in the present or future tense.

2. The Conditionals are used in the same cases in Spanish as in English; those ending in *ra*, and those ending in *ria*, are generally used alternately.

3. Respecting the Imperative, it is to be observed that in the Spanish language the subjunctive of the present is often used instead of the Imperative.

REM.—It will have been seen from the examples given in No. 41, *et seq.*, that the objective cases of the personal pronouns are joined immediately to infinitives, imperatives, and gerunds, so that the two form but one word; it is to be remarked that the final *s* of the first person plural of the imperative is dropped when the pronoun *nos* is affixed, and that, when a pronoun commencing with the letter *l* is to be affixed to the second personal plural ending in *d*, the *l* is placed before the *d*.

54.

Dudo, *I doubt.*
Llegado, *arrived.*
Aun, *already.*
Temí, *I feared.*
Mandado, *commanded.*
niese (*he*) *should come.*

Decir, *to tell, say.*
Después que, *after, when.*
La Señora N., *Mrs. N.*
Vinó, (*he, she*) *came.*
Así que, *as soon as.*
Entregué, *I gave.*

El mozo, <i>the youth.</i>	Iré, <i>I shall go.</i>
Almorzado, <i>breakfasted.</i>	Basta, <i>it is sufficient.</i>
Antes que, <i>before.</i>	Descuidado, <i>neglected.</i>
Venga, <i>comes, may come.</i>	Acertar, <i>to succeed.</i>
Zuando, <i>when.</i>	La empresa, <i>the enterprise.</i>
Acabado de, <i>done with, finished.</i>	Sabido, <i>known.</i>
Parti, <i>(I) departed.</i>	

Dudo que haya llegado aun. Temí que hubiese venido la semana pasada. Le habrá mandado que viniese para decírselo. He visto á tu padre hoy. Despues que hubiste visto á la Señora N. vinó á mi casa. Así que hube escrito la carta la entregué á mi mozo. Habré almorzado antes que tu padre venga. Cuando habré acabado de almorzar, creo que iré en casa de mi madre. Basta que el hombre no haya descuidado nada para hacer acertar una empresa. Si yo hubiera sabido que tú no estabas (*wast*) en casa, no habria venido. Mi padre ya habia comprado esta casa cuando partí para Italia.

55.

<i>The measure</i> , la medida.	<i>Thou hast got up</i> , te has levantado.
<i>To succeed</i> , salir.	<i>Early</i> , temprano.
<i>The intention</i> , el intento.	<i>Scarcely</i> , apenas.
<i>We could</i> , pudimos.	<i>Gone</i> , andado.
<i>Supped</i> , cenado.	<i>A quarter of an hour</i> , un cuarto de hora.
<i>As soon as</i> , luego que.	<i>I met</i> , encontré.
<i>They went out of</i> , saliéron de.	<i>(He) went a hunting</i> , iba cazando.
<i>(He) arrives</i> , llegue (<i>subj.</i>).	<i>The wood</i> , el bosque.
<i>Got up</i> , levantado.	

I believe that thou hast given this book to my brother. We had taken the best measures, and in spite of (*con*) all that we could not succeed with our intention. Had you supped already when the cousin of my aunt came? As soon as they had dined (*comido*), they went out of the wood. We shall have done all before my father arrives. They will already have received the news of the death of

my uncle. If thou hadst got up earlier, thou wouldst have breakfasted with us. I had scarcely gone (for) a quarter of an hour, when I met a man who went a hunting.

56.

CONJUGATION OF THE VERB *TENER*, *to have*.

I. INFINITIVO.

Pres. Tener, *to have*.

Preter. Haber tenido, *to have had*.

Fut. Haber de tener, *to be about to have*.

Gerundio. Teniendo, *having*.

Partic. pas. Tenido, *had*.

Partic. de pret. Habiendo tenido, *having had*.

Partic. de fut. Habiendo de tener, *being about to have*.

II. INDICATIVO.

a. *Presente*.

Yo tengo, *I have*, &c. ; *vide* No. 19.

b. *Imperfecto*.

Tenia, *I had*. Teníamos, *we had*.

Tenias, *thou hadst*. Teniais, *you had*.

Tenia, *he, she had*. Tenian, *they had*.

c. *Perfecto Definido*.

Tuve, *I had*. Tuvimos, *we had*.

Tuviste, *thou hadst*. Tuvisteis, *you had*.

Tuvo, *he, she had*. Tuvieron, *they had*.

d. *Perfecto Indefinido*.

He tenido, *I have had*, &c.

e. *Anterior*.

Hube tenido, *I had had*, &c.

f. *Pluscuamperfecto.*

Habia tenido, *I had had, &c.*

g. *Futuro Imperfecto.*

Tendré, <i>I shall have.</i>	Tendrémos,
Tendrás, <i>thou wilt have.</i>	Tendréis,
Tendrá, <i>he, she will have.</i>	Tendrán.

h. *Futuro perfecto.*

Habré tenido, *I shall have had, &c*

III. IMPERATIVO.

Ten, *have (thou).*
 Tenga, *let him (her) have.*
 Tengamos, *let us have.*
 Tened, *have (you).*
 Tengan, *let them have.*

IV. SUBJUNTIVO,

a. *Presente.*

Tenga, <i>I may have.</i>	Tengamos,
Tengas,	Tengais,
Tenga.	Tengan.

b. *Pretérito Imperf.*

Tuviese, <i>I might have.</i>	Tuviesemos,
Tuvieses,	Tuvieseis,
Tuviese.	Tuviesen.

c. *Condicional Simple.*

Tuviera, *tendria, I should have.*
 Tuvieras, *tendrias, thou wouldst have.*
 Tuviera, *tendria, he, she would have.*
 Tuvieramos, *tendriamos, we should have.*
 Tuvierais, *tendriais, you would have.*
 Tuvieran, *tendrian, they would have.*

d. *Pretérito Perf.*Haya tenido, *I may have had, &c.*e. *Pluscuamperfecto.*Hubiese tenido, *I might have had, &c.*f. *Condicional Compuesto.*Hubiera, habria tenido, *I should have had, &c.*g. *Futuro Simple.*Tuviere, *I shall have.*

Tuvieremos,

Tuvieres, *thou wilt have.*

Tuviereis,

Tuviere, *he will have.*

Tuvieren.

h. *Futuro Compuesto.*Hubiere tenido, *I shall have had, &c.*

57.

Tengo razon, *I am right.*Vale, *is worth.*No tengo razon, *I am wrong.*Amenudo, *sometimes.*Mala fama, *bad reputation.*Levantar, *to get up,*Con todo, *nevertheless.*El amanecer, *the break of day,*Tener en poco, *to think little of,*
*to slight.*Quereis, *you will, wish.*Hallar, *to find.*Ahora, *now.*Madruga mucho, *(he) rises very*
*early.*La desgracia, *the misfortune.*La tertulia, *the company.*Perder, *to lose.*La compañía, *the company, society,*Prójimo, *next.*Concurrirá, *will assemble.*Antes de ir, *before going.*Pues que, *as, since.*Acabar con, *to finish.*

Tengo en casa dos hermosos caballos que los he comprado esta semana. Aunque tiene mala fama, con todo tiene muchos amigos. Tu tienes razon. Tus hermanos no tienen razon. ¿Teneis algo que hacer antes de ir al teatro? Mis primos tienen en poco á su tio. Tu tenias dos hermanos y una hermana, y ahora no tienes que un hermano. Pues que tenian tantos amigos, ¿donde estan ahora? Tuve el año pasado la desgracia de perder mi padre. Tendrás mucho que hacer si qui-

eres acabar con todo eso. Lo que tú tendrás no vale tanto como lo que yo tendré. Cuando tendreis un caballo, irémos amenudo al campo. Mañana (*to-morrow*) tendré una gran tertulia, donde concurrirá la mejor compañía. Tendreis que levantaros antes del amanecer si quereis hallar en casa á vuestro tio, pues el madruga mucho. Vosotros tuvisteis razon, mas ellos no tuvieron razon.

58.

The patron, el protector.
By, por.
Means, el medio.
Thou wilt obtain, lograrás.
The purpose, el intento.
I gained, ganaba.
To maintain, mantener.
Next, prójimo.
The coach, el coche.
The fever, la calentura.
I must have, he de tener.
It is better, mejor vale.
Afterwards despues.

He will be able, podrá.
Perhaps, quizá.
For, por.
The work, el trabajo.
Courage, el ánimo.
Alone, á solas
Solitude, la soledad.
(He) promised, prometió.
Occasion, ocasion.
They will be, estarán.
Soon, en breve.
The honour, el honor.
Enough, bastante.

Thou hast many patrons; by this means thou wilt obtain thy purpose. I had much to do, and nevertheless I gained not enough to (*para*) maintain my family. Our gardener had a pretty little house in his garden. Thou wilt not have next year (*that*) what thou hadst last year. Had you your coach when you were (*estuvisteis*) at the ball? Since I must have the fever, it is better that I (*may*) have it now than afterwards. He will perhaps have six dollars for his work. Will you have the courage to go alone in this solitude? I believe that they will have to-morrow (*that*) what their mother promised them. I know (*that*) what I shall have at my birth-day; my father will give (*dará*) me a watch, and my mother a new hat. Having so much to do, his brother will not be able to come to-day. They will have more occasion to go into company when they

will be in town. Soon we shall have the honour to visit Mrs. N. Were you right? Was he wrong?

59.

Una hora ha, <i>it is an hour since.</i>	Me acuerdo, <i>I remember.</i>
Velar, <i>to watch, to sit up.</i>	El órden, <i>the order.</i>
Cuidar, <i>to nurse.</i>	Partir, <i>to depart.</i>
Llegó, <i>(he) arrived.</i>	Demasiado, <i>too much.</i>
Despues que, <i>since.</i>	La idea, <i>the opinion.</i>
Partió, <i>he departed.</i>	Nunca, <i>never.</i>
Huirse, <i>to flee.</i>	El motivo, <i>the cause, reason.</i>
Dicha, <i>good luck.</i>	Quejarse, <i>to complain.</i>
Salido, <i>come off. (part.)</i>	Los semejantes, <i>the fellow-creatures.</i>
La pérdida, <i>the loss.</i>	Estaria, <i>he would be.</i>
La llegada, <i>the arrival.</i>	Adelantado, <i>advanced.</i>
Fuimos, <i>we went.</i>	

Tú has tenido mi pluma en la mano una hora ha. Él ha tenido que velar toda la noche para cuidar su hermano que está malo. Hemos tenido un gran placer cuando llegó mi primo, pues no le habíamos visto despues que partió para America. Habia tenido que huirme. Tu habias tenido mas dicha que él, habiendo salido sin pérdida alguna. Apenas habíamos tenido la noticia de la llegada de su amigo, cuando fuimos á visitarle. Sí, me acuerdo que vosotros habiais tenido el órden de partir. ¿ Quien es el hombre que no tenga una demasiado alta idea de si mismo y una muy mínima de los otros? ¿ Hay acaso un hombre que nunca haya tenido motivos de quejarse de sus semejantes? Si hubiera tenido tanto que hacer como él dice, me parece que estaria mucho mas adelantado.

60.

<i>To write,</i> escribir.	<i>The fever,</i> la fiebre.
<i>To inform,</i> anunciar.	<i>Religion,</i> la religion.
<i>To play,</i> jugar.	<i>Demands,</i> exige.
<i>The head-ache,</i> & dolor de cabeza	<i>Compassion,</i> piedad.
	<i>(He) thinks,</i> cree.

The miscreant, el reo.
Conscience, la conciencia.
Quiet, quieto, a.
The travel, el viage.

The leaf, la hoja.
I would write, escribiría.
Directly, al instante.
I should live, viviría.

I have had to write a letter to my uncle to (*para*) inform him that I had bought the house of my neighbour. Have you had news from your brother who is in Madrid? My cousins have had to play, in order to (*para*) keep (*tener*) company, and have lost all (that what) they had. He had had a very great head-ache, and afterwards the fever. Had they not had the house of their uncle? Religion demands that we have (*subj.*) compassion on (*de*) the helpless. Do you think that the miscreant always has (*subj.*) a quiet conscience? Which are the evils that have (*subj.*) not, at the same time, their remedies? If I had at least a leaf of paper, I should write a letter directly. If I had a country-house (*casa de campo*), I should always live in it. He would have many more riches, if he had not wasted them in his travels.

61.

CONJUGATION OF THE TWO AUXILIARY VERBS, SER AND ESTAR, *to be*.

I. INFINITIVO.

<i>Pres.</i>	Ser, estar, <i>to be</i> .
<i>Preter.</i>	Haber sido, estado, <i>to have been</i> .
<i>Fut.</i>	Haber de ser, estar, <i>to be about to be</i> .
<i>Part. pas.</i>	Sido, estado, <i>been</i> .
<i>Gerundio.</i>	Siendo, estando, <i>being</i> .
<i>Part. de Pret.</i>	Habiendo sido, estado, <i>having been</i> .
<i>Part. de fut.</i>	Habiendo de ser, estar, <i>being about to be</i> .

II. INDICATIVO.

a. *Presente*.

Soy, estoy, *I am*, &c.; *vide* Nos. 35 and 43.

b. *Imperfecto.*

Era, estaba, <i>I was.</i>	Eramos, estábamos.
Eras, estabas.	Erais, estabais.
Era, estaba.	Eran, estaban.

c. *Perfecto definido.*

Fuí, estuve, <i>I was.</i>	Fuimos, estuvimos.
Fuiste, estuviste.	Fuisteis, estuvisteis.
Fué, estuvo.	Fueron, estuvieron.

d. *Perfecto indefinido.*

He sido, estado, *I have been, &c.*

e. *Anterior.*

Hube sido, estado, *I had been, &c.*

f. *Pluscuamperfecto.*

Había sido, estado, *I had been, &c.*

g. *Futuro Imperfecto.*

Seré, estaré, <i>I shall be.</i>	Serémos, estarémos.
Serás, estarás.	Seréis, estaréis.
Será, estará.	Serán, estarán.

h. *Futuro Perfecto.*

Habré sido, estado, *I shall have been.*

III. IMPERATIVO.

Se, está, *be (thou).*
 Sea, esté, *let him (her) be.*
 Seamos, estémos, *let us be.*
 Sed, estad, *be (you).*
 Sean, estén, *let them be.*

IV. SUBJUNTIVO. .

a. *Presente.*

Sea, esté, <i>I may be.</i>	Seamos, estemos.
Seas, estés.	Seais, esteis.
Sea, esté.	Sean, esten.

b. *Pretérito imperfecto*
I might be, &c.

Fuese, estuviese.	Fuesemos, estuviesemos.
Fueses, estuvieses.	Fueseis, estuvieseis.
Fuese, estuviese.	Fuesen, estuviesen.

c. *Condicional Simple.*
I should be, &c.

Fuera, seria.	Estuviera, estaría.
Fueras, serias.	Estuvieras, estarías.
Fuera, seria.	Estuviera, estaría.
Fueramos, seríamos	Estuvieramos, estaríamos.
Fuerais, seriais.	Estuvierais, estaríais.
Fueran, serían.	Estuvieran, estarían.

d. *Pretérito Imperfecto.*
Haya sido, estado, *I may have been, &c.*

e. *Pluscuamperfecto.*
Hubiese sido, estado, *I might have been, &c.*

f. *Condicional Compuesto.*
Hubiera } sido, estado, *I should have been, &c.*
habría }

g. *Futuro Simple.*
Fuere, estuviere, *I should be.* Fuéremos, estuviéremos.
Fueres, estuvieres. Fuereis, estuviereis.
Fuere, estuviere. Fueren, estuvieren.

h. *Futuro Compuesto.*
Hubiere sido, estado, *I should have been, &c.*

62.

La escuela, <i>the school.</i>	Por lo ménos, <i>at least.</i>
La causa, <i>the cause.</i>	La pulgada, <i>the inch.</i>
Porque, <i>why.</i>	Murió, <i>he died.</i>
Envidian, <i>they envy.</i>	Hábil, <i>clever.</i>

El médico, *the physician.*Errado, *erred.*Hacen, *they make.*La disculpa, *the excuse.*Antes, *before.*La alegría, *joy.*La verdad, *truth.*Duradero, a, *durable.*Eterno, a, *eternal.*Tomaria, *I should take.*Visitó, *visited.*

• Yo soy el mas adelantado en la escuela, y eso es la causa, porque todos me envidian. Tu eres por lo ménos cuatro pulgadas mas alto que tu hermano. Eramos aun muy chicos, cuando nuestro padre murió. El hombre virtuoso es siempre dichoso. Mi tio fué el mas hábil médico de toda la ciudad. Siendo tantos los que han errado, hacen fácil la disculpa. Ya tu no eres lo que fuiste antes. El estudio fué, es y será siempre el mas agradable placer del sabio. ¡Que alegría será la vuestra cuando llegue vuestra madre. No hay sino (*but*) la verdad que sea duradera y aun eterna. Si tu prima fuese mas jóven, la tomaria á mi casa. ¡Crec Vmd. que sea aquel hombre él que nos visitó la semana pasada? Esta familia era siempre la mas dichosa de la ciudad.

63.

Mortal, mortal.*An upright man*, hombre de bien.*Respectable*, honesto, a.*Tender age*, tierna edad.*They began*, empezaron.*They conquered*, conquistaron.*The empire*, el imperio.*The century*, el siglo.*Unhappy*, infeliz.*Rich in*, abundante en.*Grains*, granos.*Name me*, cite me Vmd.*The lesson*, la lección.*Useful*, provechoso, a.*Experience*, la experiencia.*The little chest*, la cajita.*Sure*, cierto.*I should admit*, admitiria.

Thy cousin is the most virtuous woman that I know
 We are all mortal. It was the fourth of January. The
 father of these children was (a) very upright man, and
 their mother was also the most respectable and virtuous
 woman that I have known. My cousins were still of (a
 tender age when they began to go to (the) school. The

Spaniards were those who conquered the empire of Mexico. The Egyptians (*Egiptos*) were wise men. The past centuries were for Spain centuries of gold. I was always the most unhappy and unfortunate man, and I believe that I shall be (so) until (the) death. This year will be rich in grains and in wine. Name me a professor, whose lessons are more useful than those of (the) experience. If I were sure that you are the sons of my friend, I would admit you into my house. If this little chest were of gold, it would be much dearer. If this book were mine, I should give (*daria*) it you directly.

64.

Hablar, *to speak.*

Vendré, *I shall come.*

Salir, *to go out.*

Recibimos, *we received.*

Fuera de, *except.*

Tiempo, *weather.*

Sin duda, *without doubt.*

La quinta, *the estate.*

Pronto, a, *ready.*

La comida, *dinner.*

Alojado, *quartered.*

Casa particular, *private house.*

Importa, *it matters, is of importance.*

El cuidado, *the care.*

Pido, *I ask.*

Airado, *angry.*

Cantarian, *they would sing.*

Hacen, *they do.*

Temo, *I fear.*

La Señorita, *the young lady.*

Estando yo hablando con tu tío vino mi cuñado á hablarme. Pues que estais solitas, Señoritas mías, vendré esta tarde á haceros compañía. Estabamos justamente para salir, cuando recibimos la noticia de la muerte de tu tío que estaba in Viena. Fuera de mi todos estan en el campo; y como hoy hace (*it is*) tan buen tiempo, estarán sin duda en la quinta que está á una legua de nuestra casa de campo. ¿Cuándo estará Vm. en casa? Ya te lo he dicho que estaré á las cuatro y media, y que esté pronta la comida. Todos estos soldados (*soldiers*) estarán alojados en las casas particulares. Que le importa á Vmd. que yo esté con cuidados ó no, si yo no le pido nada? Si tus hermanos estuviesen tan airados, como tu lo dices, no cantarian,

como lo hacen, toda la mañana. Temo mucho que mis primas estén en casa, pues me parece haberlas visto en la iglesia.

65

They died, murieron.

I came, vine.

I could, podía.

To leave, dejar.

It pleased me, me gustó.

I remained only, no quedé que.

Together, juntos.

The hall, la sala.

Although, sin embargo que.

Idle, mano sobre mano.

He gets better on, adelanta mas.

Armed, armado.

I should go, iria.

I should send for, hacia venir.

He attended, trató.

Bound, encuadernado.

It would be worth, valdria.

Necessary, menester.

I should kill, mataria.

Mercy, remision.

Presente, presente.

Wast thou not he who was seated in the garden with my father and my uncle? While I was in Madrid, my father and my mother died. Wast thou not at home when I came the other day to speak with thy father? Yes, but I was so ill that I could not leave my room. Last week I was twice in the theatre; the first time (*vez*) it pleased me much; but the second time that I was (there) I remained only an hour (there). Wast thou not in Berlin last year? Yes, I was there. Where will you be this afternoon? We shall be all together in the larger hall. Will my brother-in-law and my sister-in-law (*cuñada*) be there also? Yes, I know one who will not be (there), and that am I. Although my brother is idle all day long, nevertheless he gets on better than I. If I were armed, I would go against these thieves and kill them without mercy. If I were ill, I should send for the physician who attended thee last year. It is not necessary that they all are (*subj.*) present. If my book were bound, it would be worth much more.

66.

TABLE OF THE THREE CONJUGATIONS.

I. INFINITIVO.

<i>Pres.</i>		Amar, <i>to love,</i>	vender, <i>to sell,</i>	unir, <i>to unite.</i>
<i>Preter.</i>	Haber <i>to have</i>	amado, <i>loved.</i>	vendido, <i>sold.</i>	unido, <i>united.</i>
<i>Fut.</i>	Haber de <i>to be about to</i>	amar, <i>love.</i>	vender, <i>sell.</i>	unir, <i>unite.</i>
<i>Part. pas.</i>		Amado, <i>loved.</i>	vendido, <i>sold.</i>	unido, <i>united.</i>
<i>Gerundio.</i>		Amando, <i>loving.</i>	vendiendo, <i>selling.</i>	uniendo <i>uniting.</i>
<i>Part. de pret.</i>	Habiendo <i>having</i>	amado, <i>loved.</i>	vendido, <i>sold.</i>	unido, <i>united.</i>
<i>Part. de fut.</i>	Habiendo de <i>being about to</i>	amar, <i>love.</i>	vender, <i>sell.</i>	unir, <i>unite.</i>

II. INDICATIVO.

a. *Presente.*

<i>I love, &c.</i>	<i>I sell, &c.</i>	<i>I unite, &c.</i>
Amo,	vendo,	uno,
Amas,	vendes,	unes,
Ama,	vende,	une,
Amamos,	vendemos,	unimos,
Amáis,	vendeis,	unís,
Aman.	venden.	unen.

b. *Imperfecto.*

<i>I loved, &c.</i>	<i>I sold, &c.</i>	<i>I united, &c.</i>
Amaba,	vendia,	unia,

Amabas,	vendias,	unias,
Amaba,	vendia,	unia,
Amabamos,	vendiamos,	uniamos,
Amabais,	vendiais,	uniais,
Amaban,	vendian.	unian.

c. *Perfecto Definido.*

<i>I loved, &c.</i>	<i>I sold, &c.</i>	<i>I united, &c.</i>
Amé,	vendé,	uní,
Amaste,	vendiste,	uniste,
Amó,	vendió,	unió,
Amamos,	vendimos,	unimos,
Amasteis,	vendisteis,	unisteis,
Amaron,	vendieron,	unieron.

d. *Perfecto Indefinido.*

<i>I have loved,</i>	<i>sold,</i>	<i>united.</i>
He amado,	vendido.	unido.

e. *Anterior.*

<i>I had loved,</i>	<i>sold,</i>	<i>united.</i>
Hube amado,	vendido,	unido.

f. *Pluscuamperfecto.*

<i>I had loved,</i>	<i>sold,</i>	<i>united.</i>
Habia amado,	vendido,	unido.

g. *Futuro Imperfecto.*

<i>I shall love.</i>	<i>I shall sell.</i>	<i>I shall unite.</i>
Amaré,	venderé,	uniré,
Amarás,	venderás,	unirás,
Amará,	venderá,	unirá,
Amarémos,	venderémos,	unirémos,
Amaréis,	venderéis,	uniréis,
Amarán,	venderán,	unirán.

h. *Futuro Perfecto.*

<i>I shall have</i>	<i>loved,</i>	<i>sold,</i>	<i>united.</i>
Habré	amado,	vendido.	unido.
&c.		&c.	&c.

III. IMPERATIVO.

<i>Ama, love thou ;</i>	<i>vende, sell thou ;</i>	<i>une, unite thou.</i>
Ame,	venda,	una,
Amemos,	vendamos,	unamos,
Amad,	vended,	unid,
Amen.	vendan.	unan.

IV. SUBJUNTIVO.

a. *Presente.*

<i>I may love.</i>	<i>I may sell.</i>	<i>I may unite.</i>
Ame,	venda,	una,
Ames,	vendas,	unas,
Ame,	venda,	una,
Amemos,	vendamos,	unamos,
Ameis,	vendais,	unais,
Amen.	vendan.	unan.

b. *Preterito Imperfecto.*

<i>I might love.</i>	<i>I might sell.</i>	<i>I might unite.</i>
Amase,	vendiese,	uniese,
Amases,	vendieses,	unieses,
Amase,	vendiese,	uniese,
Amasemos,	vendiesemos,	uniesemos,
Amaseis,	vendieseis,	unieseis,
Amasen.	vendiesen.	uniesen.

c. *Condicional Simple. I.*

<i>I should love.</i>	<i>I should sell.</i>	<i>I should unite.</i>
Amara,	vendiera,	uniera,

Amaras,	vendieras,	unieras,
Amara,	vendiera,	uniera,
Amaramos,	vendieramos,	unieramos,
Amarais,	vendierais,	unierais,
Amaran,	vendieran,	unieran.

d. *Conditional Simple.* II.

<i>I should love.</i>	<i>I should sell.</i>	<i>I should unite.</i>
Amaria,	venderia,	uniria,
Amarias,	venderias,	unirias,
Amaria,	venderias,	uniria,
Amariamamos,	venderiamamos,	uniriamamos,
Amariais,	venderiais,	uniriais,
Amarian,	venderian,	unirian.

e. *Pretérito Perfecto.*

<i>I may have</i>	<i>loved,</i>	<i>sold,</i>	<i>united.</i>
Haya	amado,	vendido,	unido.

f. *Pluscuamperfecto.*

<i>I might have</i>	<i>loved.</i>	<i>sold.</i>	<i>united.</i>
Hubiese	amado,	vendido,	unido.

g. *Conditional Compuesto.*

<i>I should have</i>	<i>loved,</i>	<i>sold,</i>	<i>united.</i>
Hubiera, } Habria, }	amado,	vendido,	unido.

h. *Futuro Simple.*

<i>I should love,</i>	<i>I should sell,</i>	<i>I should unite.</i>
Amare,	vendiere,	uniere,
Amares,	vendieres,	unieres,
Amare,	vendiere,	uniere,

Amaremos,	vendieremos,	unieremos,
Amareis,	vendiereis,	uniereis,
Amaren,	vendieren,	unieren.

i. *Futuro Compuesto.*

<i>I should have</i>	<i>loved,</i>	<i>sold,</i>	<i>united.</i>
Hubiere	amado,	vendido,	unido.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE THREE CONJUGATIONS.

I. Many verbs, though otherwise quite regular, change their radical vowel in certain tenses and moods. *a.* In the 1st and 2nd conjugations, many verbs, having an *e* or *o* as their radical vowel, change this *o* into *ue*, and the *e* into *ie*, whenever these vowels bear the accent, *i.e.* in all the three persons of the singular, and the 3rd pers. plur. of the indicative and subjunctive of the present tense, and in the 2nd and 3rd pers. sing. and 3rd pers. plur. of the imperative. *b.* In the 3rd conjugation many verbs, having an *e* as their radical vowel, change this *e*—1. into *ie* in the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd pers. sing., and 3rd pers. plur. of the indicative and subjunctive of the present tense, and in the 2nd and 3rd pers. sing. and 3rd pers. plural of the imperative. 2. into *i* in the 1st. pers. plur. of the imperative; in the 2nd and 3rd pers. plur. of the subjunctive of the present tense, in the 3rd pers. sing. and plur. of the definite perfect, throughout the subjunctives of the definite perfect and simple future, in the simple conditional ending in *ra*, and lastly, in the gerund. Other verbs with the radical vowel *e* change this *e* into *i* in the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd person sing., and 3rd. pers. plur., of the pres. indic., in the 3rd pers. sing. and plur. of the defin. perf. indic. in the 2nd and 3rd pers. sing., and 1st and 3rd pers. plur of the imperative, throughout

the subjunctives of the present, defin. perf. (or preter. defin.) future imperf. and simple conditional ending in *ra*, and lastly in the gerund. *c*. The two verbs, *morir*, to die, and *dormir*, to sleep, change their *o* into *ue* in the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd pers. sing. and 3rd pers. plur. of the pres. indic. and subj., and in the 2nd and 3rd pers. sing. and 3rd pers. plur. of the imperative and into *u* in the 3rd pers. sing. and plur. of the defin. perf., and 1st pers. plur. of the imperative, in the 1st and 2nd pers. plur. of the pres. subjunct. throughout the subjunctives of the defin. perf. (or preter. defin.) simple future and simple conditional ending in *ra*, and in the gerund. The past participle of *morir* is *muerto*.

II. In the first conjugation the verbs ending in *gar*, or *car* change the *g* into *gu*, and the *c* into *qu*, always before the vowel *e*. Verbs ending in *zar*, or *jar* change the *z* into *c*, and the *j* into *g*, always before the vowel *e*.

III. In the second conjugation, the verbs ending in *acer*, *ecer*, and *ocer* change the *c* into *zc* always before the vowels *a* and *o*. Verbs ending in *cer*, having a consonant before this final syllable, change the *c* into *z* always before the vowels *a* and *o*. Verbs ending in *ger* change the *g* into *j* before the same vowels. The verbs ending in *aer*, *eer*, and *oer* take a *y* instead of an *i*, whenever, by way of conjugating, an *i* would stand between two vowels.

IV. In the third conjugation the verbs ending in *ucir*, change the *c* into *z* always before the vowels *a* and *o*. Those ending in *gir* change the *g* into *j*, and those ending in *cir* having a consonant before that syllable, change the *c* into *z*, likewise before the vowels *a* and *o*. In the same case the verbs ending in *quir* change the *qu* into *c*, while those ending in *guir* only drop the *u*. Verbs ending in *güir* or *qüir* change in all those cases where an *i* would come to stand between two vowels, the *i* into *y*.

V. It has been observed already, that the past parti-

picle remains unchanged when used in connexion with the verb *haber*; but when used with the verbs *tener*, *ser*, and *estar*, it must agree with the noun to which it belongs, in gender and number.

VI. The *Passive* is formed in Spanish in the same way as in English, viz. by means of the verb *ser*, to be, (see the preceding note); but when the verb is used in the 3rd pers. sing. or plural, the passive may be expressed by means of the active voice and the pronoun *se*, e.g. *se dice*, it is said. This form of speech may also be used to render the English *one*, or *they*, in such phrases as *they say*.

67.

Gentio, *crowd*.
Ha habido, *there has been*.
Jugar, *to play*.
La pieza, *the piece*.
En general, *generally*.
Aplaudir, *to applaud*.
Cuanto ha, *how long is it*.
La entrada, *the entrance*.
El parage, *the place*.
Levantarse, *to get up*.
El perezoso, *the idler*.
Oír, *to hear*.

Persuadido, *convinced*.
Olvidar, *to forget*.
Querer, *to be willing*.
Entrar, *to enter*.
Conveniente, *convenient*.
El incendio, *the fire*.
Destruyó, *destroyed*.
El suegro, *the father-in-law*.
Aconsejar, *to advise*.
La utilidad, *the usefulness*.
Esperar, *to wait, expect*.
Hallar, *to look for*.

Hay hombres en el mundo de muy poca utilidad. ¡Qué gentio que ha habido en el teatro! pero tambien han jugado una hermosísima pieza, y ha sido en general muy aplaudida. ¡Cuanto há que Vm. no ha venido á mi casa? Ya Vm. habrá olvidado la entrada de ella. Hay allí uno, á quien no le conozco, aunque me parece haberle visto en algun parage. ¡Levantate, perezoso! ya es de dia. Era muy temprano cuando oimos este ruido y estoy persuadido que no era otra cosa sino el perro que olvidámos en el patio y que sin duda queria

entrar. Ha sido conveniente hacerlo así. Pronto (*soon*) habrá ocho años que el gran incendio destruyó parte de la ciudad de Hamburgo. Su suegro ha tenido la desgracia de hacer una grande pérdida. Su hermano de Vmd. me ha aconsejado de esperar aun algun tiempo.

68.

Yet, sin embargo.
To recognize, reconocer.
To ask, preguntar.
The road, el camino.
To learn, aprender.
About, cerca de.
The glass, el vaso.
The pleasure, el gusto.
The anxiety, la ansia.

To understand, comprender.
To pay a visit, hacer la visita.
I must, tengo que.
I beg, ruego.
Since an hour, una hora há.
To wait for, aguardar.
To flatter, lisonjear.
To take, tomar.
To settle, arreglar.

To set out, partir.

It is (*hace*) already a year, that I had not seen him, and yet I recognized him directly when I saw him. There is a man who asks after you. From here to that town it is (*hay*) twenty miles. They say that there have been many thieves formerly on that road. It is three years that my mother died. Is there still wine in the bottle? Yes, there are about two glasses in it. I have had the honour to speak to his uncle. We had the pleasure to find (that) what we were looking for with so much anxiety. God has made us to love him, and not to understand him. I have forgotten to pay a visit to your father, who has invited me several times. To-morrow I must depart for Vienna. I beg you to tell your master that I am waiting for him (*le*) since an hour, and that I have no more time to wait for him. We flatter ourselves to see you this afternoon in our house. I must write many letters. I shall take care to settle all my affairs before (*antes de*) setting out for America.

69.

Diestro, *clever*.
 Engañarse, *to be mistaken*.
 Pensar, *to think*.
 Beber, *to drink*.
 Trabajar, *to work*.
 Entender, *to understand*.
 Tardar, *to hesitate*.
 Dar, *to give*.
 El ataque, *the attack*.
 Luego, *immediately*.
 Embestir, *to attack*.
 La destreza, *the skill*.
 El denuedo, *the boldness*.
 Derrotar, *to defeat*.
 Pudiendo, *being able*.

Volver, *to return*.
 Echar, *to throw*.
 Temer, *to fear*.
 Despertar, *to awaken*.
 Bajo, *in a low voice*.
 Reunido, *assembled*.
 Suplicar, *to beg*.
 Prestar, *to lend*.
 Rendirse, *to surrender (one's-self)*.
 Traspasar, *to pierce*.
 La estocada, *the stab with a sword*.
 Desdichado, *unfortunate*.
 Numeroso, *a, numerous*.
 Zeloso, *envious*.
 Prosperidad, *prosperity*.

Las tropas, *the troops*.

Vm. cree ser mas diestro que mi hermano, pero Vm. se engaña. Este hombre no piensa que en comer y beber, este de trabajar no lo entiende. Volviendo á casa tuve el gusto de hallar á su hermano de Vm. en ella. Diciendo estas palabras se echó á sus piés. Temiendo despertar á Vm. hemos hablado muy bajo. Estando reunidas todas las tropas no tardó el general en dar el ataque al enemigo y luego le embistió con tanta destreza y denuedo que al instante le derrotó. Hablando se aprende hablar. El general no queriendo rendirse fué traspasado de una estocada. No pudiendo salir hoy le suplico á Vm. me preste algunos libros buenos. Tenga Vm. piedad de un desdichado que tiene una familia numerosa y ningun medio para mantenerla. No sea Vm. zeloso de la prosperidad de otro. Ten este libro y llevale á casa.

70.

Going, *yendo*.
 To meet, *encontrar*.
 To begin, *empezar*.
 To rain, *llover*.
 To return, *volverse*.
 Hastily, *apresuradamente*

Never, *nunca*.
 Industrious, *laborioso*.
 Want, *la indigencia*.
 Humane, *humano*.
 To vanquish, *vencer*.
 Persevering, *perseverante*.

I shall be able, podrá.
Patience, la paciencia.
To gain, lograr.
To, towards, para con.
To undertake, emprender.
Then, entonces.
To overcome, superar.
The obstacle, el obstáculo.
To punish, castigar.
The miscreant, el malvado.

The rigour, el rigor.
Atrocious, atroz.
The crime, el delito.
To deserve, merecer.
Towards, hacia.
Well, bien.
The Romans, los Romanos.
To abandon, abandonar.
To become acquainted with, conocer.

Going to church, I met your cousins (*fem.*) My sister, seeing that it began to rain, returned home hastily. Being ill, I shall not be able to go to the ball. Let us have patience; with that, one gains all. Let us be just to all. Let us be industrious, and we shall never be in want. Be content with that which thou hast, and thou wilt be happy. Let us be humane towards the vanquished, if we wish that they also be so some day towards us. Be diligent and persevering in that which you undertake, and then you will overcome the greatest obstacles. Let these miscreants be punished with the whole rigour of the law! their atrocious crimes have well deserved it. I shall write him a letter. Let us find the lost. Both died on one day. When the Romans became acquainted with the usefulness of the Spanish swords, they abandoned their (own).

21.

Por mas, *however much*.
 Amontonar, *to accumulate*.
 Alegar, *to allege*.
 Creer, *to believe*.
 Capaz, *capable*.
 Voluntad, *will*.
 Cometer, *to commit*.
 Maldad, *wickedness*.
 Obrar, *to act*.
 La prudencia, *prudence*.
 El valor, *courage, bravery*.
 Necesitar, *to require, to want*.
 Gastar, *to expend*.

Pasar por, *to pass by*.
 Hizo, *he made*.
 La seña, *the sign*.
 Recibir, *to receive*.
 Enviar, *to send*.
 Abrir, *to open*.
 Enfadar, *to vex*.
 El contenido, *the contents*.
 La cuenta, *the account*.
 El metal, *the metal*.
 Luego, *directly*.
 Reedificar, *to rebuild*.
 San Pablo, *St. Paul*.

Por mas riquezas que amontones, nunca serás dichoso. Por muchas disculpas que alegue, no le creo, pues es tan capaz de engañar como cualquier otro. Yo lo quisiera, pero con la mejor voluntad no lo puedo. Sea quien quicra que cometa tal maldad, le castigaré como él merece. El general obró con tanta prudencia como valor. Un rico necesita en un dia mas de lo que Vm. gasta en un año. Yo te ruego me digas quien es él que estaba aqui. Pasandome por la casa de mi amigo hizóme seña para que entrase. Si recibo cartas para ellas se las enviaré sin abrirlas. No queria escribirtelo para no enfadarte. ¿Ha leído Vm. todo el contenido de la carta? Sí, luego le daré á Vm. cuenta de él. Dicen que hay oro en las Indias. Sí, mucho de este metal se halla en ellas. Estáte quieto, muchacho, que luego vendrá el médico. Recibí una carta de Vm. Hace mas que cien años que reedificaron la iglesia de San Pablo.

72.

To leave, dejar.

The treasure, el tesoro.

Any longer, mas.

Nature, la naturaleza.

Compassionate, compadeciente.

In order that, afin que.

The intrepidity, la intrepidez.

The fortress, la fortaleza.

To excite, excitar.

The admiration, la admiracion.

The colonel, el coronel.

The being, el ser.

Illustrious, ilustre.

Veneration, veneracion.

We ate all that was (*habia*) on the table, and the rest we threw through the window. I wished (*quisiera*) that you came (*Vm. viniese*) every day to visit me. We do not always know that which we wish. Nature has made (of) man a compassionate being, in order that he may succour the unfortunate. I wished to have his estate. To him who would (*quiera*) give me ten dollars, I shall give this book. I have received some money from my father, and I hope that after (*en*) some time he will send me yet more. Such and so many are the reasons which have

made me leave the town, that for all the treasures of the world I should not have remained any longer. The intrepidity of the soldiers at the gates (*puerta*) of the fortress excited the admiration of the colonels. The virtuous actions of (the) illustrious men excite our veneration.

73.

THE IRREGULAR VERBS.

REM.—The following list contains only those tenses and moods which are formed differently from the regular three conjugations; only the first persons are given, whenever the endings of the remaining persons are the same as those of the regular verbs.

A. VERBS BELONGING TO THE FIRST CONJUGATION.

a. Andar, *to go*.

I. *Definite Perfect.*1. *Indicative.*

Anduve, <i>I went</i> .	Anduvimos.
Anduviste,	Anduvisteis,
Anduvo,	Anduvieron.

2. *Subjunctive.*

Anduviese, anduvieses, &c.

II. *Subjunctive of the Future.*

Anduviere, anduvieres, &c.

III. *Simple Conditional.*

Anduviera, anduvieras, &c.

b. *Dar, to give.*I. *Indicative of the Present.*

Doy, (I give), das, da, damos, dais, dan.

II. *Definite Perfect.*

Ind. Dí, diste, dió, dimos, disteis, diéron.

Subj. Diese, dieses, &c.

III. *Subjunctive of the Future.*

Diere, dieres, &c.

IV. *Simple Conditional.*

Diera, dieras, &c.

74.

B. VERBS BELONGING TO THE SECOND CONJUGATION.

a. *Caber, to fit.*I. *Present Tense.*

Indic. Quepo, cabes, cabe, cabemos, &c.

Subj. Quepa, quepas, quepa, quepamos, &c.

II. *Definite Perfect.*

Indic. Cupe, cupiste, cupo, cupimos, &c.

Subj. Cupiese, cupieses, &c.

III. *Future.*

Indic. Cabré, cabrás, cabrá, &c.

Subj. Cupiere, cupieres, &c.

IV. *Simple Conditionals.*

1. Cupiera, cupieras, &c.

2. Cabria, cabrias, &c.

V. *Imperative.*

Cabe, quepa, quepamos cabed, quepan

b. Caer, *to fall*.I. *Present Tense*.*Indic.* Caygo, caes, cae, caemos, &c.*Subj.* Cayga, caygas, cayga, &c.II. *Imperative*.

Cae, cayga ; caygamos, caed, caygan.

c. Hacer, *to make, to do*.I. *Present Tense*.*Indic.* Hago, haces, hace, hacemos, &c.*Subj.* Haga, hagas, haga, hagamos, &c.II. *Definite Perfect*.*Indic.* Hice, hiciste, hizo, hicimos, &c.*Subj.* Hiciere, hicieses, &c.III. *Future Tense*.*Indic.* Haré, harás, hará, haremos, &c.*Subj.* Hiciere, hicieres, &c.IV. *Simple Conditionals*.

1. Hiciera, hicieras, &c.

2. Haria, harias, &c.

V. *Imperative*.

Haz, haga, hagamos, haced, hagan.

d. Poder, *to be able*.I. *Present Tense*.*Indic.* Puedo, puedes, &c.*Subj.* Pueda, puedas, &c.II. *Definite Perfect*.

Pude, pudiste. pudo, pudimos, &c.

Pudiese, &c.

III. *Future Tense.*

Indic. Podré, podrás, &c.

Subj. Pudiere, pudieres, &c.

IV. *Simple Conditionals.*

1. Pudiera, pudieras, &c.

2. Podria, podrias, &c.

V. *Gerund.*

Pudiendo.

e. Poner, to put.

I. *Present Tense.*

Indic. Pongo, pones, &c.

Subj. Ponga, pongas, &c.

II. *Definite Perfect.*

Indic. Puse, pusiste, puso, &c.

Subj. Pusiese, pusieses, &c.

III. *Future Tense.*

Indic. Pondré, pondrás, &c.

Subj. Pusiere, pusieres, &c.

IV. *Simple Conditionals.*

1. Pusiera, &c.

2. Pondria, &c.

V. *Imperative.*

Pon, ponga, pongamos, poned, pongan.

VI. *Participle.*

Puesto.

THE SPANISH LANGUAGE.

f. *Querer, to desire.*

I. *Present Tense.*

Indic. Quiero, quieres, quiere, **queremos**, quereis, quieren.

Subj. Quiera, quieras, &c.

II. *Definite Perfect.*

Indic. Quise, quisiste, quiso, &c.

Subj. Quisiese, &c.

III. *Future Tense.*

Indic. Querré, querrás, &c.

Subj. Quisiere, quisieres, &c.

IV. *Simple Conditionals.*

1. Quisiera, &c.

2. Querria, &c.

V. *Imperative.*

Quiere, quiera, queramos, quered, quieran

g. *Saber, to know.*

I. *Present Tense.*

Indic. Sé, sabes, sabe, &c.

Subj. Sepa, sepas, &c.

II. *Definite Perfect.*

Indic. Supe, supiste, &c.

Subj. Supiese, supieses, &c.

III. *Future Tense.*

Indic. Sabré, &c.

Subj. Supiere, &c.

IV. *Simple Conditionals.*

1. Supiera, &c.
2. Sabria, &c.

V. *Imperative.*

Sabe, sepa, sepamos, sabed, sepan.

h. Traer, *to carry, to bring.*

I. *Present Tense.*

Indic. Traygo, traes, trae, traemos, &c.
Subj. Trayga, traygas, &c.

II. *Definite Perfect.*

Indic. Traje, trajiste, &c.
Subj. Trajese, &c.

III. *Subjunctive of the Future.*

Trajere, &c.

IV. *Simple Conditional. I.*

Trajera, &c.

V. *Imperative.*

Trae, trayga, traygamos, traed, traygar

i. Valer, *to be worth.*

I. *Present Tense.*

Indic. Valgo, vales, vale, &c.
Subj. Valga, valgas, &c.

II. *Indicative of the Future.*

Valdré, valdrás, &c.

III. *Simple Conditional. II.*

Valdria, valdrias, &c

THE SPANISH LANGUAGE.

IV. *Imperative.*

Vale, valga, valgamos, valed, valgan.

k. Ver, *to see.*

I. *Present Tense.*

Indic. Vco, ves, &c.

Subj. Vea, veas, &c.

II. *Imperfect Tense.*

Veía (or vía), veías (or vías), &c.

III *Definite Perfect.*

Indic. Ví, viste, vió, &c.

Subj. Viese, &c.

IV. *Imperative.*

Ve, vea, veamos, ved, vean.

V. *Past Participle.*

Visto.

75.

C. VERBS BELONGING TO THE THIRD CONJUGATION

a. Asir, *to grasp.*

I. *Present Tense.*

Indic. Asgo, ases, ase, &c.

Subj. Asga, asgas, &c.

II. *Imperative.*

Ase, asga, asgamos, asid, asgan.

b. Decir, *to say*.I. *Present Tense*.*Indic.* Digo, dices, dice, &c.*Subj.* Diga, digas, &c.II. *Definite Perfect*.*Indic.* Dije, dijiste, &c.*Subj.* Dijese, dijeses, &c.III. *Future Tense*.*Indic.* Diré, dirás, &c.*Subj.* Dijere, &c.IV. *Simple Conditionals*.

1. Dijera, &c.

2. Diría, &c.

V. *Imperative*.

Di, diga, digamos, decid, digan.

VI. *Gerund and Participle*.*Ger.* Diciendo.*Past Part.* Dichoc. Ducir, *to lead*.I. *Present Tense*.*Indic.* Duzco, duccas, duce, ducimos, &c.*Subj.* Duzca, duzcas, &c.II. *Definite Perfect*.*Indic.* Duje, dujiste, &c.*Subj.* Dujese, dujeses, &c.III. *Subjunctive of the Future*.

Dujere, dujeres, &c.

IV. *Simple Conditional. I.*

Dujera, dujeras, &c.

V. *Imperative.*

Duce; duzca, duzcamos, ducid, duzcan.

d. Lucir, *to shine.*

This verb is conjugated in the same manner as *ducir*.

e. Ir, *to go.*

I. *Present Tense.*

Indic. Voy, vas, va, vamos, vais, van.

Subj. Vaya, vayas, &c.

II. *Imperfect Tense.*

Iba, ibas, iba, ibamos, ibais, iban.

III. *Definite Perfect.*

Indic. Fuí, fuiste, fué, fuímos, fuisteis, fueron.

Subj. Fuese, fueses, &c.

IV. *Future Tense.*

Indic. Iré, irás, &c.

Subj. Fuere, fueres, &c.

V. *Simple Conditionals.*

1. Fuera, &c.

2. Iria, &c.

VI. *Imperative.*

Ve, vaya, vayamos, (vamos), id, vayan.

VII. *Gerund and Past Participle.*

Ger. yendo

Past Part. ido.

f. Oír, *to hear.*

I. *Present Tense.*

Indic. Oigo, oyes, oye, oímos, oís, oyen.

Subj. Oiga, oigas, &c.

II. *Definite Perfect.*

Indic. Oí, oíste, oyó, oímos, oísteis, oyéron.

Subj. Oyese, &c.

III. *Imperative.*

Oye, oiga, oigamos, oid, oigan.

IV. *Gerund.*

Oyendo.

g. Salir, *to go out.*

I. *Present Tense.*

Indic. Salgo, sales, sale, &c.

Subj. Salga, salgas, &c.

II. *Indicative of the Future.*

Saldré, saldrás, &c.

III. *Simple Conditional.*

Saldria, &c.

IV. *Imperative.*

Sal, salga, salgamos, salid, salgan.

h. Venir, *to come.*

I. *Present Tense.*

Indic. Vengo, vienes, viene, venimos, venís, vienen

Subj. Venga, vengas, &c.

II. *Definite Perfect.*

Indic. Vine, viniste, &c.

Subj. Viniese, &c.

III. *Future Tense.*

Indic. Vendré, &c.

Subj. Viniere, &c

IV. *Simple Conditionals.*

1. Viniera, &c.

2. Vendria, &c.

V. *Imperative.*

Ven, venga, vengamos, venid, vengan.

VI. *Gerund.*

Viniendo.

76.

Sentir, *to feel.*Dispuesto, *disposed.*Todavía, *still.*Preciso, *precise.*Acordarse de, *to remember.*Caber, *to be able to contain.*Figurarse, *to imagine.*Costar, *to cost.*Hacerse, *to become.*Exigir, *to demand.*El acreedor, *the creditor.*Escuchar, *to listen to.*Cantar, *to sing.*esperto, *awake.*Acostarse, *to go to bed.*Los cabellos, *the hair.*El ojo, *the eye.*

Doy cinco duros por este trabajo. Mi padre tiene ya los cabellos blancos. Tu hermana tiene los ojos negros. ¿Como está Vm.? o me siento muy bien dispuesto. Hagame Vm. el favor de decirme, qué hora es? Todavía es temprano. Quisiera saber la hora precisa. Han dado las tres. Sobre todo quiero acordarme de lo que me dijiste. Esta talega cabe mas dinero de lo que Vm. pueda figurarselo. Esta casa cuesta mas dinero de lo que se habia creído. El hermano menor quiere hacerse soldado. Cuanto menos dinero tengo, tanto menos pueden exigir de mi los acreedores. Ella te ve todos los dias y tú no la ves nunca. Escúchenme Vms. que voy á cantar. ¿Adonde está tu amo?

¿Duerme todavía? No, Señor, ya está despierto. Anoche me acosté tan tarde que no he podido levantarme temprano. Si Vm. viere á mis hermanos, dígaless Vm. que los estoy esperando.

77.

The advantage, la ventaja.

Far, léjos.

Amicably, amigablemente.

The tradesman, el comerciante.

Worthy of belief, fidedigno.

Poor, pobre.

To buy, comprar.

A deal of money, un dineral.

The distress, difficulty, el aprieto.

To hasten, apresurar.

To pardon, perdonar.

The trouble, el trabajo.

To aid, socorrer.

The general has obtained great advantages over the enemy through his valour and skill. He lives a little far from the town. I am sure of that which I say. The bad man deserves a hard punishment. I knew very well that thy uncle would arrive to day. He has treated me very amicably. Thou sayest that this tradesman is very rich ; but I have heard say, and I have it from a man worthy of belief, that he is very poor (*paupérrimo*). The least thing that I wish to buy costs me a great deal of money. If thou shouldst see my brothers there, tell them that they may expect me. He has everything with him that we may want for the journey. When I knew that thou wast in distress I hastened to aid thee. Tell thy master that I shall send him the coach. Let us go for a walk in our garden which our father has bought of thy uncle. I beg you, pardon me the trouble which I have given you. Tell me are they your sons who walk (go) there? I (should) wish that you came every day to visit me.

78.

Quemar, to burn.

Acudir, to assist.

El premio, the reward.

Desempeñar, to perform

El encargo, the commission.

El esfuerzo, the effort.

El momento, the moment.

Leer, to read.

Instruido, *instructed*.
 El pan, *the bread*.
 El banquero, *the banker*.
 Prosperar, *to prosper*.

Lograr, *to obtain*.
 El intento, *the intention*.
 Cansado, *a, tired*.
 Irse, *to retire*.

REM.—*Volver*, followed by a verb in the infinitive, preceded by the preposition *á*, serves to render the English adverb *again*.

Todos veían quemar la casa y ninguno quiso acudir. Quienquiera que sea hazle entrar. Cualquiera que sea que haya hecho esto merece un premio. Quienquiera que quisiese hacer esto no acertará con ello. Luego que hubo desempeñado los encargos del rey se volvió á su casa de campo. Tuvimos que hacer tantos esfuerzos que por un momento creí que no saldriamos del aprieto. ¿Crees tú que aun tendremos la dicha de volverle á ver? Si mi hermano leyese buenos libros fuera mas instruido de lo que es. Aunque sean á veces los malos que prosperan, no crea Vm. sin embargo que sean felices. Sea como quiera yo lograré mi intento, estoy ya cierto de ello. Si este pobre tuviera su pan de cada dia asegurado, seria mas dichoso que el mas rico banquero. Mis primas estaban tan cansadas cuando viniéron del paseo que luego que llegaron se fuéron á acostarse y durmiéron hasta muy tarde en la mañana.

79.

To suffer, padecer.
Pity, lástima.
The illness, la enfermedad.
Dangerous, peligroso.
To catch cold, resfriarse.
The lie, la mentira.
The splendour, el primor.
The mountain, la montaña.
Low, bajo, a.
To ascend, subir.
The top, la cima.

The environs, los alrededores.
According to, segun.
The peasant, el aldeano.
Sad, triste.
To guess, adivinar.
The subject, el asunto.
To propose, proponer.
The seraglio, el serrallo.
To load, cargar.
Cumbrous, pesado.
The fetters, los hierros.

The sigh, el suspiro.
To use, soler.
The slave, el esclavo.

The suspicion, la sospecha.
The tear, la lágrima.
Mean, mezquino.

If any one knew how much I suffer, he would have pity on (*de*) me. They say that many have died of this illness, and that it is very dangerous if one catches cold. All that (*cuanto*) he said was (*a*) lie. You have not seen my palace; you cannot imagine with what (*a*) splendour it is adorned. If this mountain were a little lower, I should ascend (*it*) till to the top, to see all the environs, which, according to the peasants, must be very beautiful. This man is so sad that I cannot guess what has (*habrá*) happened to him. Since we are all together, let us speak of the subject which you proposed to me yesterday. According to the laws of the land, both deserved death. What has happened? At this hour, at this same hour, it is now six years, the unhappy Marsilla departed from his country never to return. I saw him in the garden of the seraglio, loaded with cumbrous fetters, and heard his sighs. Why sighest thou? I used to say to him. I am (*a*) slave, he answered me always. Thou art mistaken in thy mean suspicions.

80.

Los conocimientos, *the accomplishments.*

Recomendar, *to recommend.*

Astuto, *a, cunning.*

El reino, *the kingdom.*

Rehusar, *to refuse.*

Servir, *to serve.*

Deber, *to be obliged, ought.*

Juzgar, *to judge, think.*

La seguridad, *the security, safety.*

Ignorado, *ignored.*

Bajo, *under.*

La custodia, *the custody.*

La mazmorra, *the dungeon.*

La alcaenza, *the fortress.*

La fuerza, *the strength.*

Inferir, *to infer.*

Profundo, *a, deep.*

Buscar, *to seek.*

Retirarse, *to retire.*

Vestir, *to dress.*

Calmar, *to calm.*

Procurar, *to try.*

Agitacion, *agitation.*

No serán los conocimientos que tiene que recomendarán á este jóven sino los amigos que se ha hecho en la ciudad. No crea Vm. sea mi hermano el mas astuto de todos. Seria un disparate quererle escribir. Sino-

sotros fuéramos franceses, nos pondrían en prision, estando en guerra con el reino de Francia. ¿Rehusas servirme? Ya sabes tú que no puedo rehusarlo. Debes obedecerme. Asi lo he hecho y asi lo haré. ¿Juzgas que he descuidado nuestra seguridad? Ramiro se hallará aquí tan ignorado como cuando yacia (*lay*) bajo tu custodia en la mazmorra mas profunda de la alcazaba. De esto infiero que es mas rico en fuerzas que en oro. Poco es lo que yo os podré decir. Hacedme merced de tomar silla. Idle á buscar, yo tambien quiero preguntarle. Por Dios que me lo digais. Retiraos, vestios y procurad calmar vuestra agitacion.

REM.—1. The final *d* of the 2nd pers. plur. of the imperative is dropped when the pronoun *os*, yourself, or yourselves, is affixed.

2. The verb *ir*, with the proposition *á* and infinitive mood, expresses disposition towards.

81.

<i>To remain</i> , permanecer.	<i>The hope</i> , la esperanza.
<i>To expire</i> , espirar.	<i>To frustrate</i> , burlar.
<i>To enjoy</i> , gozar.	<i>The gratitude</i> , la gratitud.
<i>The appearance</i> , el semblante.	<i>Kind</i> , cordial.
<i>The sight</i> , la vista.	<i>The reception</i> , el obsequio.
<i>To respect</i> , respetar.	<i>To thank for</i> , agradecer.
<i>The title</i> , reason, el título.	<i>Indiscretion</i> , imprudencia.
<i>To oblige</i> , obligar.	<i>To mingle</i> , mezclar.
<i>To yield</i> , ceder.	<i>To depart</i> , separarse.
<i>To hinder</i> , impedir.	<i>The effect</i> , el efecto.
<i>To rid one's self of</i> , deshacerse de.	<i>To vent one's grief</i> , desahogarse.
<i>The rival</i> , el rival.	<i>The bosom</i> , el seno.
<i>To permit</i> , permitir.	<i>To suspect</i> , sospechar.
<i>The end</i> el fin.	<i>To deceive</i> , engañar.
<i>To remain</i> , quedar.	

Thou toldest me thyself that if he did remain there (for) two days he would expire. Don Pedro, I have to speak to you first. He has enjoyed very little health this year; his appearance will tell it you at (*á*) first sight. I am obliged to respect you for more than one reason. Do you think

that this would oblige me to yield? You are mistaken. Who would hinder me to rid myself of my rival? Must I (*habia de*) permit that at the end of six years my hopes remain frustrated? The gratitude for the kind reception which I have found in your house did not permit me to leave it without thanking you for it. Might one know, without indiscretion, whence you come from? How long is it that you departed from him? See the effect of my indiscretion. Come, I shall mingle my tears with yours; vent your grief in my bosom. Everything makes me suspect that (*si*) he has (*habrá*) deceived us..

82.

El capellan, <i>the chaplain.</i>	Prohibir, <i>to hinder.</i>
El regimiento, <i>the regiment.</i>	Suponer, <i>to suppose.</i>
La guarnicion, <i>the garrison.</i>	El lado, <i>the side.</i>
Distante, <i>distant.</i>	Verificar, <i>to realize.</i>
La funcion, <i>the feast.</i>	La respuesta, <i>the answer.</i>
criticar, <i>to criticise.</i>	El oficial, <i>the officer.</i>
Severo, <i>a, severe.</i>	Enfurecido, <i>enraged.</i>
La crueldad, <i>the sharpness.</i>	Añadir, <i>to add.</i>
La conducta, <i>the conduct.</i>	Alterarse, <i>to flinch.</i>
La dama, <i>the lady.</i>	El derecho, <i>the right.</i>
Distinguido, <i>distinguished.</i>	El compañero, <i>the companion.</i>
El pariente, <i>the relation.</i>	Echar á reir, <i>to fall to laughing.</i>
El charlatan, <i>the charlatan, quack.</i>	Cortar, <i>to cut off.</i>
Proferir, <i>to utter.</i>	La disputa, <i>the dispute.</i>
Estravagante, <i>extravagant.</i>	Sosegar, <i>to appease.</i>
Inmediato, <i>a, near, close.</i>	El adversario, <i>the adversary.</i>
La insolencia, <i>the insolence.</i>	Evitar, <i>to avoid.</i>
El bofetón, <i>the box on the ear.</i>	La consecuencia, <i>the consequence.</i>
La distancia, <i>the distance.</i>	La huida, <i>the escape.</i>
El estado, <i>the profession.</i>	

El capellan de un regimiento que estaba de guarnicion en una ciudad de Inglaterra, poco distante de la capital, estando comiendo un dia, en una funcion, criticó con severa crueldad la conducta de una dama distinguida. Un coronel que estaba sentado á la misma mesa, y pariente de la señora, tomó la palabra y le dijo: Señor charlatan, lo que Vm. acaba de proferir es muy estra-

vagante y si yo estuviera mas inmediato á Vm. ya le hubiera castigado su insolencia con un bofeton ; pero tengalo Vm. por recibido, pues solo lo impide la distancia que nos separa. Señor coronel respondió el capellan, mi estado me prohíbe llevar espada, pero suponga Vm. que estoy sentado á su lado, que he tomado la del vecino y que con ella le he pasado el corazon, tengase Vm. por muerto de mi mano, supuesto que solo la distancia que hay de uno á otro impide se verifique. A esta respuesta se levantó el oficial enfurecido, y el capellan, sin alterarse añadió que una vez que le habia muerto, no tenia derecho de hablar. Echáronse á reir todos los compañeros, cortaron la disputa y miéntras sosegaban al coronel, su adversario procuró evitar las consecuencias con su huida.

P H R A S E S.

Buenos dias de Dios á Vm.	<i>Good day to you.</i>
Buenas tardes de Dios á Vm.	<i>Good evening to you.</i>
Buena noche tenga Vm.	<i>(Have a) good night.</i>
¿ Como está Vm. ?	<i>How are you ?</i>
¿ Como Vm. se halla de salud ?	<i>How do you find yourself ?</i>
Estoy bueno, para servir á Vm.	<i>I am well, to serve you.</i>
No me siento muy bien dispuesto.	<i>I do not find myself very well.</i>
Doy gracias á Vm.	<i>I thank you.</i>
¿ Como está su hermano de Vm. ?	<i>How is your brother ?</i>
Está malo, segun creo.	<i>He is ill, (as) I believe.</i>
Está bueno, gracias á Dios.	<i>He is well, thanks to God.</i>
Me alegro mucho.	<i>I am very glad of that.</i>
Se alegrará ver á Vm.	<i>He will be glad to see you.</i>
A Dios, Señor.	<i>Adieu, Sir</i>
Vaya Vm. con Dios.	<i>Go with God</i> } <i>Good-bye.</i>
¡ Ola, Señor !	<i>Holla, Sir !</i>
¿ Quien está alli ? ¿ Que quiere ? ¿ Que desea ?	<i>Who is there ? What do you want ? What do you wish ?</i>
Muy buenos dias de Dios á Vm.	<i>I wish you a good day.</i>
Perdone me Vm. Luego vengo á abrirle.	<i>Pardon me, sir. I shall come directly to open (the door) for you.</i>
No tan de prisa.	<i>(Do) not (be in) such a hurry.</i>

Entre Vm.

Vm. sea bien venido (a).
Vms. sean bien venidos }
(as).

¿ Que es lo que veo ! ¿ Vm.
por estas tierras ?

Si señor ; y vengo á almor-
zar con Vm.

Está muy bien hecho y me
da Vm. mucho gusto.

¿ Con qué acostumbra Vm.
almorzar ?

¿ Tomará Vm. chocolate,
café con leche ó thé.

Nada de todo esto ; yo qui-
siera huevos estrellados y
una mantecada.

Come in, sir.

Be welcome.

What do I see ! you here ?

*Yes, and I come to break-
fast with you.*

*That is very well done, and
you do me a great
favour.*

*What do you usually break-
fast ?*

*Will you take chocolate,
coffee with milk or tea ?*

*Nothing of all that ; I wish
for some poached eggs and
buttered toast.*

Pase adelante Vm.

Juan, da una silla á este
Señor.

Siéntese Vm.

Suplico á Vm. se sirva de
tomar una silla.

No me puedo detener, por-
que tengo que hacer una
vista aquí cerca.

Vm. está muy de prisa.

Presto volveré.

Doy infinitas gracias de la
merced y honra que me
ha hecho.

Suplico á Vm. me perdone
el trabajo que le he dado.

Come nearer, sir.

*John, give a chair to this
gentleman.*

Sit down, sir.

*Pray be pleased to take a
seat.*

*I cannot stay any longer, I
must pay a visit in this
neighbourhood.*

You are in a great hurry.

I shall return very soon.

*I thank you very much for
the favour and honour you
have done me.*

*Pray pardon me the trouble
I have given you.*

¿Que tiene que hacer Vm. aqui?	<i>What have you to do here?</i>
¿Adonde quiere andar Vm.?	<i>Where will you go?</i>
Quiero irme á la botica comprar un par de guantes.	<i>I want to go into that shop to buy a pair of gloves.</i>
Ea pues; vámonos; yo le seguiré.	<i>Well, let us go, I shall follow you.</i>
Ya yo estoy en orden; váyase delante, yo le seguiré.	<i>I am already ready (to go); please go first, I shall follow you.</i>
Entre Vm. ¿Que quiere Vm.?	<i>Please, enter. What do you want?</i>
Yo quisiera dos ó tres pares de guantes.	<i>I want two or three pairs of gloves.</i>
¿Cuanto quiere por estos guantes?	<i>How much do you want for these gloves?</i>
Medio escudo por el par.	<i>Half a dollar for a pair.</i>
Es mucho; es muy caro; no valen tanto.	<i>That is much; that is very dear: they are not worth so much.</i>
Son demasiado baratos; pero no quiero ganar con Vm.	<i>They are cheap enough, but I will not gain anything from you.</i>
¿Quiere Vm. otra cosa?	<i>Do you want anything else?</i>
¿Cuanto le hé de dar poreste espejo?	<i>How much must I give you for this mirror?</i>
La guarnicion sola vale dos ducados.	<i>The trimming alone is worth two ducats.</i>
Yo le volveré á ver por la mañana.	<i>To-morrow I shall come and see you again.</i>
Vm. será siempre bien venido.	<i>You will always be welcome.</i>

¡Juan! ven aca! ¿adonde estás?	<i>John! Come here! where are you?</i>
Señor? que manda Vm.?	<i>Sir, what do you command?</i>

Aquí estoy, Señor; ¿que manda Vm.?	<i>Here I am, sir; what do you command?</i>
¿Sabes que hora es?	<i>Do you know what o'clock it is?</i>
Discurro que no han dado las ocho.	<i>I think, it has not yet struck eight.</i>
¿Que tiempo hace?	<i>What kind of weather is it?</i>
Llueve; hace mal tiempo.	<i>It is raining: it is bad weather.</i>
El cielo se ha anublado y ya empieza á llover.	<i>The sky is cloudy, and it begins already to drizzle.</i>
El tiempo empieza á serenarse.	<i>The weather begins to clear up.</i>
Pues es preciso levantarme cuanto ántes.	<i>Then I must get up as quickly as possible.</i>
Me parece que el viento, que corre, es algo fresquito.	<i>It seems to me that the wind which blows, is a little fresh.</i>

Una golondrina no hace verano.	<i>One swallow does not make summer.</i>
Mas vale un toma que dos te daré.	<i>One 'take' is worth more than two 'I shall give you.'</i>
Libros y hombres se igualen.	<i>Books and men resemble each other.</i>
Lo bueno es siempre bueno.	<i>The good is always good.</i>
Cada uno mira por sí.	<i>Every one cares for himself.</i>
Tales amos tales criados.	<i>Like masters, like men.</i>
Los enemigos declarados son ménos peligrosos que los falsos amigos.	<i>Avowed enemies are less dangerous than false friends.</i>
Anduvo con el tiempo.	<i>He accommodated himself to the times.</i>
Quien todo lo quiere todo lo pierde.	<i>He who wishes (to have) everything, loses everything.</i>
Las corteses palabras valen mucho y cuestan poco.	<i>Polite words are worth much and cost little.</i>

Cada uno se valga por si mismo.	<i>Every one may help himself</i>
Eso no me va ni me viene.	<i>That does not concern me.</i>
Ya no hay ninguna esperanza.	<i>There is no hope left.</i>
Esto no os valdrá nada.	<i>That will be of no use to you.</i>
No vale la pena.	<i>It is not worth the trouble.</i>
No me iria nada en esto.	<i>I should not care about that.</i>
El sol sale (está saliendo).	<i>The sun rises.</i>
¿Que tenia Vm. que mandarme?	<i>What have you to tell me?</i>
¿Quien selo dijo esto?	<i>Who told you that?</i>
No cabe en si de gozo.	<i>He is beside himself with joy.</i>
Los zapatos no me caben.	<i>The boots do not fit me.</i>
¿Cao Vm. en lo que he dicho?	<i>Do you understand what I have said?</i>
No cae eso en buen juicio.	<i>That is incompatible with common sense.</i>
No puedo caer en quien es Vm.	<i>I cannot remember who you are.</i>
Tengo frio. Tengo calor.	<i>I am cold. I am warm.</i>
El sol se pone.	<i>The sun is setting.</i>
Este vino sabe bien.	<i>This wine tastes well.</i>
No estoy aqui para perder tiempo.	<i>I am not here to lose my time.</i>
¿Quieres que te diga verdad?	<i>Do you wish me to tell you the truth?</i>
¡O, si supiese de música!	<i>Would that I understood music!</i>
¿Entiende Vm. de música?	<i>Do you understand music?</i>
¿Gusta Vm. de chocolate?	<i>Do you like chocolate?</i>
¿Vm. es apasionado de la ópera?	<i>Are you fond of the opera?</i>
No, señora, soy apasionado de comedias.	<i>No, madam, I am fond of comedies.</i>
Mas vale ser pobre que ignorante.	<i>It is better to be poor than ignorant.</i>
A mi se me habia olvidado.	<i>I had forgotten that.</i>
Me duele la cabeza.	<i>I have the head-ache.</i>
Les duelen los dientes.	<i>They have the tooth-ache.</i>
No tengo que decir.	<i>I have nothing to say.</i>

Su capacidad es tal cual.

¿No sabe Vm. nada de nuevo
que decirme?

No hay nada de nuevo.

Las gacetas han traído malas
nuevas.

Estamos cansados de ir.

Antes que me determinese á
esto.

Le permitió que viniese.

Que de buena gana hablaría
yo español.

¡Ojalá que mi dicha hubiese
durado mas tiempo.

Hace frio. Hace calor.

Mucho me pesa su desdicha.

Mas vale ayunar, que no en-
fermar.

Pongas eso en consideracion,
Gracias por el favor de Vm.

Hasta la edad de cincuenta
años.

Tiene su hermana sobre
quince años.

His capacity is middling.

*Have you not any news to
tell me?*

There are no news.

*The newspapers have brought
bad news.*

We are tired from walking.

*Before I should resolve on
this.*

He permitted him to come.

*How much I should like to
speak Spanish.*

*Would that my happiness
had lasted longer.*

It is cold. It is warm.

*His misfortune grieves me
much.*

*It is better to fast than to be
ill.*

Take this into consideration.

*I thank you for your kind-
ness.*

Down to the age of fifty.

*His sister is about fifteen
years old.*

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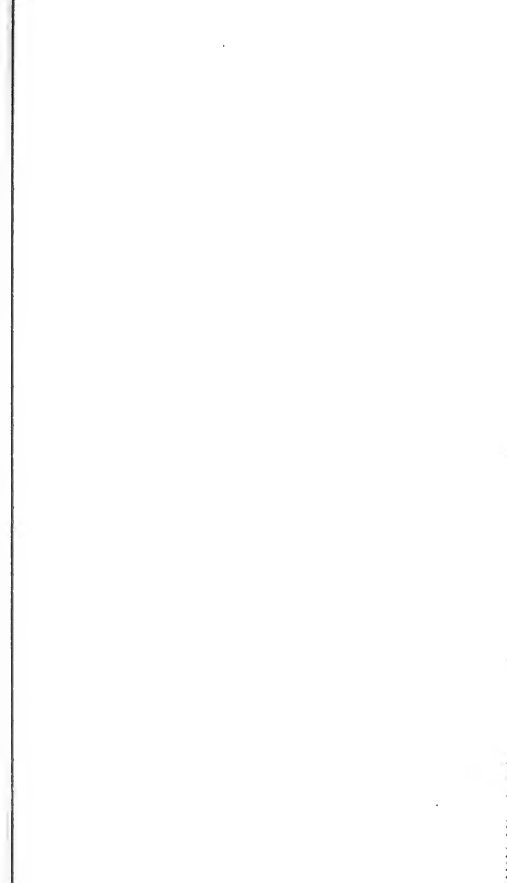
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